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CANADIAN SOCIETY OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The third annual convention of the society was held at Victoria Hospital, London, on September 1st and 2nd, 1909, and it was the unanimous opinion of all present, including some of the superintendents who had just crossed the sea, fresh from the great Congress of Nurses in London, England, that in real enjoyment and practical benefit the convention in London, Canada, would bear comparison well with any similar meeting, and that few would excel it. All the members of the society feel that they are under a great debt of gratitude to the president, Miss Stanley, whose untiring and generous work enabled the superintendents to enjoy such a successful and profitable meeting. Special mention is also made by every one of the admirable demonstration on dietetics.

The president, Miss Stanley, presided and opened the meeting by requesting the Rev. Dr. Ross to pronounce the Invocation. Beside the president on the platform were Mayor Steveley of London, Mr. I. H. Heard, superintendent of Victoria Hospital, Mr. Screaton, the treasurer, and Dr. J. D. Wilson. Mayor Steveley and Superintendent Heard delivered addresses of welcome which were eloquent and greatly appreciated by the members of the association, and another address of welcome, very cordial and pleasing, was that given by Mrs. Boomer, of the Local Council of Women, who concluded by inviting all the members to a reception to be held that evening at 8.30 in honor of the association by the Local Council of Women.

Dr. John D. Wilson then addressed the meeting, and the addresses of welcome were fittingly replied to by Miss Mary A. MacKenzie, chief lady superintendent, V. O. N. The president's address followed and was listened to with great attention, dealing as it did with the immediate duties of the association and of superintendents in general, in a manner at once so clear and impressive as to command general approval and admiration. The president outlined the work of the convention, thanked the members for honoring London with their presence, and also for having elected her president.

The report of the secretary was then presented by Miss Brent, superintendent of the H. S. C., Toronto.

The report of the treasurer, Miss Chesley, showed a total of $157.24, including a balance of about $40.00. These reports were duly received and adopted, and a vote of thanks was carried to Mr. J. Ross Robertson, who had most generously come forward and enabled the association, at no cost to themselves, to publish the report.

Miss Baird then read her paper on "The Value of the Dietetian to the Training School," the discussion on which was participated in by Miss Brent, Miss Jacobs, Miss Scott, Miss MacKenzie, and finally by the president, who gave an outline of dietetics in welfare work as it has already been begun under a nurse in London.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Miss MacKenzie presented an admirable paper on the history of the V. O. N. Miss Young, Montreal General Hospital, then gave a paper on "St. Barnabas and Other Leagues," which was, as the president said, thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

It was then decided that the next annual meeting should be held in Toronto on May 25th, 1910, at the same time and place as the annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.

The president appointed the following nominating committee: Miss MacKenzie of Ottawa, Miss Young of Montreal, Miss Jacobs, with Miss Matheson and Miss Uren as scrutineers.

At 4.30 the association, by invitation of the city, left the Tecumseh House in a private car for the Kennels. They were escorted by His Worship the Mayor and returned later in automobiles, being the guests of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Victoria Hospital.

Miss Coles of Arizona then, at the invitation of the president, delivered a very interesting impromptu address. Miss Coles is a graduate of Rochester Hospital and described the situation in the West in a humorous and accurate manner. This paper led to a spirited discussion. The meeting then adjourned and in the evening attended the reception so kindly given in their honor by the Local Council of Women.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

At the morning session on Thursday the opening paper was by Miss Chesley, superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, on "How can we combat the Commercial and Foster the True Nursing Spirit?" This paper was felt to be very practical, and the earnest discussion showed how carefully the ground had been gone over. Sympathy was expressed in the discussion with the difficulties of the private nurse.

Miss Tedford then gave a most interesting account of the Quinquennial Congress in London. As Miss Tedford said, "We heard, saw and felt a great deal."

The following new members were received: Mrs. House, Miss Jacobs, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Japson, Mrs. Adcock, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Fraser, Miss McDermidt, Miss Miller, Miss K. Smith, Miss Mitchell. Associate members—Misses Dixon and Edgar.

It was moved by Miss MacKenzie, seconded by Miss Brent and carried, that the association become affiliated with the National Council of Women.

Miss Brent, Miss Scott and Miss MacKenzie were appointed a commission to look into the whole question of morality as brought up at the London (Eng.) conference and report at the next meeting of this association.

Mrs. Boomer was elected an honorary member of the association.

The following officers were then duly elected on report from the Nominating Committee:

President—Miss Louise C. Brent, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

First vice-president—Miss Margaret E. Stanley, Victoria Hospital, London.

Second vice-president—Miss Wilson, General Hospital, Winnipeg.

Secretary—Mrs. House, superintendent Hamilton Hospital.

Treasurer—Miss Chesley, St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa.

Councillors—Miss Meiklejohn, Miss Morton, Miss Woodland, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Jackson.

Auditor—Miss Matheson.

The retiring president, Miss Stanley, then in a few graceful words introduced the president-elect, Miss Brent, to the meeting. Votes of thanks were then passed to the president, to the secretary, to the chairman and trustees of the hospital, the Mayor, the Local Council of Women, Dr. Ross, Dr. Wilson, the Ladies' Auxiliary and others.

A letter of sympathy and thanks was ordered to be sent to Miss Shaw.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Nothing in the meeting was more enjoyable, useful and interesting than the demonstration by Miss Baird in the afternoon. It was the general opinion that this was the finest demonstration the members had seen. The following was the order: 1. Special diets. 2. Special desserts. 3. Day's meal No. III diet. 4. Day's meal No. II diet. 5. Day's meal No. I diet. Exhibit of nursing appliances.

This most pleasant and successful meeting was closed by a reception in the nurses' home, given by the trustees of Victoria Hospital, which was also a very happy occasion.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NURSES.

(Concluded from last month.)

In the propaganda against tuberculosis and in the child-saving campaign, nurses are taking a prominent part. The German Nurses' Association takes an active interest in assisting such movements. The Children's Station of the Zurich Parish Relief is under the superintendence of one member of this Association, while the Stuttgart Town Orphanage is in charge of another. The Association has also supplied two Sisters to the large hotels of Berlin. They take charge of the health of the entire number of employees, 900 in all. A similar post is that of Ship Sister.

The President of the Session said: I am afraid that when the Congress goes to another country that very few of us will be able to make such contributions in the language of the land of the Congress as many of our foreign visitors have done to-day.

Floating Hospitals.

An interesting paper on the above subject, sent by St. John's Guild of New York, was read by Miss Delano.

In the summer of 1873 New York City was visited by a spell of hot

weather, and it occurred to a member of the editorial staff of a large daily paper to take some of the newsboys for a trip in a barge, with the assistance of the St. John's Guild. The beneficial results were so apparent that another trip was taken the same year, and, owing to gifts from the public the next year, eighteen such trips were given. One of the projectors of the scheme, who was on board on one of the first trips, asked a small lad if he was enjoying himself, and received the reply, "Yes, but I wish me mither and the sick baby wuz along." This idea started the idea of taking mothers with babies, and since then in the development of the work this has been borne in mind. The vessel now in use is not the excursion barge of the beginning, but a hospital completely equipped to care for day patients. The present mortality among infants during the summer months is very much less than in former years, and authorities give credit for a good measure of the reductions to this floating hospital work.

The President of the Session said that she thought if the paper they had just heard had been read a year ago, some very good use might have been made of the London County Council steamboat on the Thames.

The Factory Nurse.

A most interesting paper on the "Factory Nurse" employed by the Cleveland Hardware Co., was also read by Miss Delano. The paper stated that the successful work carried on by the Benefit Association, and the Emergency Hospital, had induced this company to employ a trained nurse to give her entire time to this work. She was employed through the Visiting Nurse Association of the city so that the benefit of its experience and supervision might be obtained. The nurse reported both to the company and the association. She took complete charge of the factory dispensary, and has general supervision of the hygiene in connection with the entire plant.

The nurse was in the dispensary every morning, and was then open to consultation for any employee. Further, her services were also available for any member of the employee's family. The work she had been able to accomplish during the year was beyond the limits of a paper to explain. She made a report of accident cases on a regular accident form, giving the information usually required by accident companies. She also made a report in the case of sickness in the home; this acquainted the company with the condition of the home, the patient's statement as to the cause of sickness, and, in addition, she presented a general statement. The most interesting part of her work was stated to be a systematic investigation of the home of each employee. Her subsequent report was very valuable indeed to the company, enabling them to understand the conditions of their working people, and in many cases, through a larger contact with civic institutions to materially aid their employees without any particular outlay, or giving of charity, but simply by an exchange of knowledge. This was, the paper stated, especially true in connection with children of employees. Through the city dispensaries they had been able to give aid in correcting defects of eyesight; in cases of deformity of limbs often all that was necessary was some slight medical attention which the parents did not understand could be procured, or supposed that they could not afford to obtain. In many cases where employees

were in dire distress, from want of knowledge, their troubles had been greatly relieved. Another valuable result had been that if a valuable employee did not report for work, the department foreman understood that he could immediately communicate the name and address to the nurse, and that she would then visit the employee's home and make a report by telephone as to the conditions. In this way much absence from the factory has been eliminated. As evidence of the use made of the nurse's services her summary for one month was quoted. The total number of dispensary cases was 70, 58 of these being new; treatments given were 205. Of home patients, the total number was 34, 15 being new patients, 14 new investigation visits were paid, and 122 visits in all.

The General Superintendent, Mr. E. E. Adams, told a meeting of the Visiting Nurse Association: "I feel in the factory nurse we have the greatest possibilities for the development of welfare work, and I wish I might create in each one of you so much enthusiasm for it that, as the work grows, and other factories call for nurses, there might be no lack of applicants for the positions. The possibilities of such a position are limited only by the ability of the person holding it. To one interested in the general social uplift the position, it seems to me, must be ideal."

Nursing in Prisons.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick said she had not prepared a paper on "Nursing in Prisons" because it was so much in its infancy that there was little to report; but she would like to plead for more interest in the question. She thought that nurses had two great heroines. Of course, Florence Nightingale came first, but Mrs. Elizabeth Fry made a very good second. Whilst Florence Nightingale had a large number of ardent recruits, very few women attempted to emulate the work of Elizabeth Fry. We were all aware that there had been tremendous reforms in our prison system in the past fifty years, but anyone like a trained nurse, who understood not only the penal system, but also the remedial system, which ought to be more generally adopted, must realize that there is an immense amount of unnecessary and unjustifiable suffering amongst the prisoners resulting from the ignorance of the persons who were in charge of them. One of the most beneficent results of the Suffragette movement had been that intelligent reports had been received concerning the conditions of prison life. She had paid a visit to Holloway Prison, and to the naked eye everything appeared admirable. The particular point in which she was interested was not exactly the nursing of the sick but the scientific knowledge which was necessary to improve the condition of the prisoners. Mrs. Fenwick said she did not wish to reflect in any way upon the prison infirmary. Prison infirmaries, where they were attached, were fairly well managed departments of the prison, and nurses with a certain amount of training were employed. But it was in connection with the care of the prisoner outside the infirmary that she would like to speak, and the necessity for training for the warders and wardresses in charge of the prisoners, who had at present no systematic training for their special work, with the consequence that although many were very kind hearted they were exceedingly ignorant in dealing with the physical condition of their charges.

Then again prisoners underwent personal inspection, which to any woman with the slightest refinement was a terrible indignity, because they were stripped in the presence of their fellow prisoners. It was a horrible shock to any person not thoroughly degraded, and one to which our prisoners should not be subjected excepting in the presence of a trained nurse or medical woman. Then came the conditions in the cells of the prisoners. Mrs. Fenwick said she had had some correspondence with high official quarters in connection with the condition and treatment of the prisoners, and she had been told that her conclusions were erroneous. Her reply to that was that she thought as a trained nurse she could estimate the physical and mental condition of those prisoners—the women especially—better, perhaps, than a scion of the aristocracy who might be a clerk in a government office. Mrs. Fenwick then described the experiences in prison of a trained nurse, who refused to pay rates, whose physical suffering, owing to having undergone a severe abdominal operation, was greatly aggravated.

Speaking of the necessity for the training of warders and wardresses, Mrs. Fenwick said that much consideration must be given to this subject. The training of a nurse, somewhat modified, with instruction in hygiene and sanitation, would probably meet the case. It was an extraordinary thing that more than half a century after Mrs. Fry's great work a training school for warders and wardresses had still to be established in connection with a prison. Such schools were needed just as much as for probationers in hospitals.

Mrs. Fenwick claimed also that these officials should know something of psychology because the mental condition of the large majority of prisoners is not normal, or they would not be criminals. She hoped that some motion might be passed which would bring to the Home Office the necessity for the training of those in charge of prisoners. She urged the appointment of trained nurses as matrons of prisons, the adoption of an adequate curriculum of education for warders and wardresses, which could be carried out under the supervision of matrons. Then probationers could be trained in the prisons in nursing, sanitation, hygiene, their training including instruction in mental disease and the care of mental patients and criminals. It would be a very special and very splendid work, and one that opened out a new field of tremendous importance for women. Still, she hoped that might only be for a few years because when all our great social reforms had taken place our prisons should be nearly empty. She believed in Scotland a beginning had been made. What was now wanted was that volunteers should come forward to take an interest in the work, and express their readiness to follow the teachings of Elizabeth Fry, just as they had done those of Florence Nightingale.

Miss E. S. Haldane, LL.D., said that she had been extremely interested in what they had just heard from Mrs. Bedford Fenwick. First, she must confess that she had never been inside an English prison, either as an inmate or as a visitor. However, she did occasionally visit the Scottish prisons, and knew a little of what went on there. In Scotland they were under the Prison Commissioners, intelligent men, at present very much interested in the subject about which Mrs. Fenwick had been speaking, and anxious to do all in

their power. In Scottish prisons each cell was provided with a nice picture, which was occasionally changed, and also a mirror, and she believed that whatever else was smashed in a cell the mirror was never touched. The prisoners were always encouraged to put their caps on straight and to look as nice as they could. The Prison Commissioners in Scotland had appointed a trained nurse, a lady, to be the head of one of the principal women's prisons. That was a beginning which she hoped and believed would lead to further developments. Nurses were asked to apply for posts as wardresses, but she did not know that a great many had applied so far. She was afraid the nurses thought the work rather beneath them. It had yet to be brought home to them that this was really a work worthy of qualified and educated women, a work which was quite well paid, but which, no doubt, was very trying, though it was most interesting, as the wardresses were brought into contact with some of the saddest cases. At the same time there was hope in it, for there were cases which could be reformed, and, as a great many were really mental cases she always felt that a certain amount of training should be given to wardresses. She did not think that we could expect fully trained nurses to come forward to be wardresses. We might get them in the superior positions, but in any case they should have, as Mrs. Bedford Fenwick had said, a certain amount of mental training, because a large number of the prison cases were mental cases. But there was always a good deal of illness in prison, and sometimes even babies were born there, and there were also cases that were not severe enough to be sent to the hospital. For all these reasons those who had to do with prisons agreed that there was considerable scope for trained women. She quite agreed with the main point of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick's speech, and that this matter was one which trained nurses should take into serious consideration.

Sister Karll said that perhaps all present were not aware that Mrs. Fry received some of her training at Kaiserswerth at the same period as Florence Nightingale, that the first wife of Pastor Fliedner really began her work in the prison of Dusseldorf, and it was this work which brought her into contact with her future husband. When Kaiserswerth was first founded, hospital work was not thought of, only how to help fallen women and prisoners. A movement had been begun in Germany to secure educated women for the positions of prison wardresses, but the work was so hard that few of them could stand it, and it was also badly paid; it would have to be better regulated before many nurses could undertake it. She was glad the subject had been brought forward, and she would now try to see what could be done in Germany with regard to it, through the German Nurses' Association. It should be the highest privilege to be engaged in this work.

Mlle. Chaptal said that in France, and especially in Paris, both the nursing and domestic management in prisons were in the hands of women. In Paris a Sister had for years been in charge of one of the principal prisons, and had been specially trained for the work. No complaint was ever heard against their management. Everyone said they were perfectly well managed.

Miss Mary Burr, Miss C. J. Tilanus, of Holland, and Miss Edla Wortabet (Syria) also took part in this discussion, the latter giving some very inter-

esting information concerning the nursing of prisoners in a municipal hospital in Beyrout.

Social Service in Connection with Hospitals.

Miss Goodrich then gave a most interesting account of a work which was comparatively new in New York, her remarks being illustrated by a chart.

Miss Goodrich said that in connection with the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston, it occurred to her that it was very little use to prescribe tonics for patients which they could not obtain because they had no money. They could not get relief from work, and change of air, because no means were provided to give them these. She then described the organization through which a connecting link was formed between the patient, the hospital, and the patient's friends. Various auxiliary committees were appointed, handling different departments of work, such as tuberculosis, psychopathic, and what was called convalescent relief. This organization was managed by an executive committee composed of the chairmen of these committees, the president of the board of trustees of the hospital, and the head of the training school, and under them an executive secretary who was a nurse, under whom were placed all the voluntary workers.

The reason why the city should carry out this work was because, from the standpoint of the community, the speedy and permanent cure of the sick is an economy. The patients were frequently sent out very quickly in the emergency service, perhaps at the end of two or three weeks. The idea of the work was that when a patient was going out, or when a patient came in, the executive officer and her assistants found out the condition of the family and the condition of the patient. If the patient, on discharge, needed to be sent to a convalescent home, he or she was so sent; inquiries were also made as to whether the children at home were fed and cared for; if not, then food was supplied to them, and clothing if necessary. The chart showed the many headings under which the patients were treated, and the work subdivided. In regard to immigrants, many of them came knowing absolutely nothing of the language, and perhaps had to be deported as soon as they were sufficiently well to leave the country. Formerly, when these poor people were discharged from the hospital, nobody knew or cared what became of them. Now that was altered.

In regard to the crippled children there were the Children's Aid Societies, which conveyed them to and from school, and also there were places to which they could be sent in the summer.

The attempted suicide cases formed a most important part of the service. These poor people had attempted to end their lives, not from mere wickedness, but because their conditions of life were such that had we been in the same circumstances, we might have been in no better frame of mind. They were accompanied to homes, and were not allowed to go to court without being accompanied by a woman.

Then there were the neurasthenics and similar cases. These people were placed in convalescent or permanent homes. Then the temporary care of children while parents were in hospital was provided for, aid was secured for families from relief societies, and so on.

The provision of legal aid, dietetic aid, surgical aid, and, above all, loans, also was part of the work of the organization.

Miss Goodrich said that she had dealt very briefly and hastily with this subject, but she wished the Congress to know what social service in connection with a hospital had meant both to the hospital and the patients.

The last report of the association had been most gratifying and encouraging. She wanted to emphasize that the influence of the organization had been most beneficial, for in taking care of the patients the workers had learnt to care for them as brothers and sisters, to whom we all owe some greater duty.

Miss Boge, Superintendent of Queen's Nurses, spoke of the opportunities for social work in connection with district nursing as so great that it seemed impossible to separate the two. The other day it was her privilege to go with a deputation to the local Borough Council, when she was a selected speaker. She tried to put forcibly before it how the nurses were trying to fight the terrible infantile mortality, so prevalent in Shoreditch; and further, not only to keep these poor children alive, but to prevent the possibility of children being brought into the world without any chance of their living. The nurses were also fighting tuberculosis, and those early boy and girl marriages, where nothing was saved up, and where the homes were furnished on the instalment system.

Miss Boge claimed strongly that district nursing was the very highest branch of the profession, though it was stated only a few years ago, by one very well known in the hospital world, that district nursing was a very good dust-bin for the rubbish of the nursing profession.

The more district nurses made their influence felt in the various towns and boroughs the more hospital matrons would hear of them, and realize that not only were the best nurses needed for district work, but also the best all-round women. She was very much interested in what Miss Chaptal had said about the poor paying in their own coin. A good deal was said about the behavior of the poor, but it must be remembered that the nurses went to their homes as strangers, and, on the whole, their advice, and sometimes their scoldings, were very well received. They were repaid for their work by seeing the children more healthy, and wonderful improvements made in the habits of the poor. In her borough they did not now have to fight for an open window, in fact the East-Ender now had almost too much of the open window.

She thought they all realized the necessity for reform in prison life.

Miss H. L. Pearse, Superintendent of School Nurses under the London County Council, said that she gladly availed herself of the present opportunity to speak of the work of nurses in public schools. All present must, she said, have been tremendously encouraged by the words of Lady Helen Munro Ferguson as to the dignity of small things. It was often said that the work of the school nurse was not essentially the work of a highly trained nurse, because simple cleanliness was the most constant need in connection with school nursing. She contended that the maintenance of scrupulous cleanliness was certainly work worthy of the best endeavors of a highly-trained nurse.

The foundation of good nursing was cleanliness, and on that it was the hope of the school nurses to build up a higher standard of health amongst the children. This preventive work had only comparatively recently been undertaken by nurses. Now the nurse went into the school as part of the educational system to teach everything she could, to train the children in regard to the care of their own health, and to send them to their homes as little missionaries, hoping thereby to raise the standard in those homes as to attention and cleanliness.

The school nurses were now coming more frequently into contact with the parents of the children, both at school and in their own homes. At first they were not always very well received, but she felt very strongly what Mlle. Chaptal had said—that they were asking a great deal from the poor when they asked them to listen to the nurses' remonstrances about things which they thought unnecessary or trifling.

People struggling hard to make ends meet did not always realize the necessity for spending hard-earned pence in soap, because they did not recognize the large part which soap and water played in the maintenance of health. It was the duty of the school nurse to show them that by attending to personal hygiene they might be more happy and comfortable in the future. At present their work was missionary work, and they hoped later on, in conjunction with the hospital, to form a cordon which would be brought right down from the hospital to the home, and so form a system of education. She believed the educational side of their work would be increasingly developed in the future.

It was necessary for nurses who took up school nursing to be exceedingly well trained. They had to watch for the early symptoms of disease, and must, therefore, have experience in every branch, not only in medical and surgical nursing, but in fever nursing, and also, if possible, they should have had experience of ophthalmic nursing. She therefore maintained that school nursing afforded the greatest possible scope for highly trained nurses on leaving hospital.

Miss Delano said she would like to say a word in regard to the summer work in the New York schools. At the close of the year the New York staff of school nurses, numbering about 200, was sent into the homes of the poor to teach the mothers the care of their babies, and they were getting into the way of gauging the success of the work by studying the statistics of infantile mortality. Only the previous day she had heard from New York, and the most interesting item of news was a comparison of the number of babies who died there in a given month with the mortality in the same month of last year. She found that only half as many had died this year as in the corresponding month last year.

Mrs. Hampton Robb said that in listening to the papers, both on the previous day and that morning, it seemed to her that the keynote struck had been that of education. They had heard so much of the education of the nurse. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick had claimed that private nursing required the most highly educated women. She was answered that such women should remain in hospital and teach the probationers. Then that morning Miss

Boge demanded that such women should be district nurses, and now Miss Pearse had come to say that these nurses must be in the schools. It seemed, therefore, very evident what kind of women were required as nurses—they were the well educated ones.

It was well to realize the great evil we were fighting amongst the people with whom we were working. It was the great evil of ignorance, and no stone should be left unturned to blot out this sin from amongst us—the sin of ignorance from amongst the peoples of our countries. It seemed to her that that could be best accomplished through the schools, and when Miss Pearse emphasized cleanliness as the foundation of so much, and another speaker that "thoroughness" should be our watchword, then it seemed to her that our methods, so far, were rather superficial, and that we should do everything in our power to make thoroughness possible.

Mrs. Robb also advocated that lavatories should be provided in the schools, giving the children the opportunity of washing, so that they might be taught practically the principle of cleanliness which underlay the prevention of disease. She did not think we would progress very far till this was done.

Then it did not follow that because a boy or girl had to leave school at an early age, say 10, 12, or 14 years of age, to earn a living, that their education should necessarily stop. Education should begin at birth and end at the grave, and all through life we should endeavor to teach the principle of right living.

Miss Newton, of Ipswich, said that she was one of three matrons who had come up from a little provincial town in the east of England, who had been sent by their committees, which were paying their expenses. In a short time she and her colleagues would meet their committees, who would ask them what they had learned. They were all filled with admiration for that wonderful syllabus, which had come from America, showing the social work which followed after the hospital had done its part, and they would very much like to obtain copies of that splendid syllabus so that they might take them home to that little town in Suffolk to show their committees something of what they had learned. She hoped that the same method might be adopted in this country.

Miss L. L. Dock said that with regard to the new branches of nursing now being opened up she hoped that the older nurses would make them known to the younger ones so that they might prepare themselves for this social work. In the settlement where she lived she received daily and weekly dozens, and even hundreds of letters asking for nurses who would take up positions on these lines, yet seven-tenths of those applications had to be refused because there were no nurses available who had prepared themselves for this class of work. New calls were coming every day. She thought that the reason why nurses could not take these positions was that they had allowed themselves to get into a rut, and that all these positions called for flexible minds, for a good outfit of social knowledge, and for planning and organizing ability. The applicants for nurses would constantly say: "We do not ourselves know just how this work had best be conducted. We want

a woman who will be able to tell us what to do, and to plan it out." She did not hesitate to prophesy that in twenty-five years time more nurses would be engaged on preventive and social work than in private nursing, and she wanted to urge upon them all to prepare themselves for new developments.

Miss Snively urged the preparation of the heart. She did not wish in any way to undervalue the necessary professional education, but she felt that if there were the true preparation of the heart also that there would not be such a lack of workers as had been the case during the last few years.

Mrs. Hampton Robb said that before the session closed she would like the privilege of thanking Lady Helen Munro Ferguson for her inspiring and uplifting address. It was such a relief from the depressing remarks to which they had listened from one speaker on the previous morning, but that might be expected because a woman certainly had what a man lacked, i.e., the sixth sense—what they were accustomed to hear called "woman's instinct," but which was really woman's finer perception. She had great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the president of the session for her speech.

Miss Isla Stewart cordially seconded what Mrs. Robb had said. Speaking from the standpoint of the matron of a large London hospital, she thought that our fault in England was what the Americans were always teaching us, that we are not flexible enough, our efforts were too much in one line, and we forgot the side lines for which our nurses should also be trained. She heartily seconded the vote of thanks to Lady Helen Munro Ferguson for her address. This was enthusiastically carried.

Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that as one who was untrained she had the greatest respect for trained nurses. She considered it a great honor to preside over that session of the Congress, and she hoped it would be a great success and a source of encouragement to all.

The Place of Massage in Nursing.

In the Small Hall on Wednesday morning, Miss Therese Tamm, the leader of the Swedish delegation, presided over the session on "The Place of Massage in Nursing." She said she had been probably invited to take the chair because massage was, and had been for long, a special characteristic of Sweden. Massage in Sweden dated a long way back, even to heathen times, but it was not then used in the service of science, but more in accordance with the instinct of the people. In Sweden there were also several bathing and watering places where a kind of clay massage was given. These watering places existed in ancient times, and an almost supernatural significance was attached to the use of clay, but the science of modern times taught that it was just the massage, i.e., the rubbing itself, that was of such vital importance. At present there were no bathing or watering places in Sweden where massage could not be obtained, and medical gymnastics were often given by the doctors themselves. Miss Tamm then called upon Sister Walborg Nordin, assistant matron at the Sophia Home, Stockholm, to read the paper prepared by a doctor on the committee of that institution.

The Relation of Nurses to Massage.

Sister Walborg in the paper which she presented, said that the idea of massage possessed at the present time, not only by the general public, but also by some medical practitioners, was that it did not signify much more than an easily learnt manual treatment for relieving aches and pains. It was important, therefore, that great stress should be laid on the fact that massage was already a developed science, which was gradually becoming more and more perfected and invaluable in the medical treatment of a multitude of internal and external ailments.

It demanded not only thorough technical skill, but also a certain amount of theoretical knowledge, especially in such subjects as anatomy, physiology, and pathology. Other requisites were a specially trained ability to discern by means of touch the pathological changes in a patient, and physical strength, combined with extreme softness and lightness of touch. A combination of massage and medical gymnastics were in many cases necessary for the successful treatment of a patient. While agreeing that many of the necessary characteristics of a good nurse and masseuse were the same, she did not advocate the practice of both nursing and massage by the same person, as she thought that person would soon find she was serving two masters. Further, those who had only received training in general nursing should only undertake massage after minute medical instruction, as in many cases, such as those of tuberculosis and thrombosis, the result would be most disastrous. She, of course, did not mean to say that the training of a nurse would not be an advantage to the massage-gymnast.

Miss Tamm then called upon Miss Procope to present her paper.

Massage Teaching at the New School for Nurses, Paris.

Miss Procope, Professor of Massage at the Nursing School of the Assistance Publique at the Salpetriere Hospital, Paris, read an interesting paper in which she said that the science of massage was not yet placed upon a proper footing in France, and its practice was somewhat in disrepute, owing to the prevalence of charlatanism. It had been, therefore, something of a difficult venture to organize a correct system of instruction for the pupils of the school. Difficult and complicated massage such as was needed for treatment in private cases, was not required for these pupils, who would not go to private duty, but only serve in the hospitals. The whole science of massage could not be taught in two years' time. The pupils were instructed in the procedures of simple massage, being divided into groups of twenty. The pupils first practised upon one another and then upon patients. Several rooms fitted up for the purpose were at their disposal, where gymnastic apparatus and baths were also available.

Miss Lewenhaupt, a Swedish lady, and a graduate of the Royal Central Institute of Gymnastics, then spoke. She also disapproved of the combination of massage and nursing.

Miss Lucy Robinson, of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses, and Miss Rosalind Paget, Miss Jacobson, and others joined in the discussion, in the course of which Miss Robinson remarked that her association asked

a woman who will be able to tell us what to do, and to plan it out." She did not hesitate to prophesy that in twenty-five years time more nurses would be engaged on preventive and social work than in private nursing, and she wanted to urge upon them all to prepare themselves for new developments.

Miss Snively urged the preparation of the heart. She did not wish in any way to undervalue the necessary professional education, but she felt that if there were the true preparation of the heart also that there would not be such a lack of workers as had been the case during the last few years.

Mrs. Hampton Robb said that before the session closed she would like the privilege of thanking Lady Helen Munro Ferguson for her inspiring and uplifting address. It was such a relief from the depressing remarks to which they had listened from one speaker on the previous morning, but that might be expected because a woman certainly had what a man lacked, i.e., the sixth sense—what they were accustomed to hear called "woman's instinct," but which was really woman's finer perception. She had great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the president of the session for her speech.

Miss Isla Stewart cordially seconded what Mrs. Robb had said. Speaking from the standpoint of the matron of a large London hospital, she thought that our fault in England was what the Americans were always teaching us, that we are not flexible enough, our efforts were too much in one line, and we forgot the side lines for which our nurses should also be trained. She heartily seconded the vote of thanks to Lady Helen Munro Ferguson for her address. This was enthusiastically carried.

Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that as one who was untrained she had the greatest respect for trained nurses. She considered it a great honor to preside over that session of the Congress, and she hoped it would be a great success and a source of encouragement to all.

The Place of Massage in Nursing.

In the Small Hall on Wednesday morning, Miss Therese Tamm, the leader of the Swedish delegation, presided over the session on "The Place of Massage in Nursing." She said she had been probably invited to take the chair because massage was, and had been for long, a special characteristic of Sweden. Massage in Sweden dated a long way back, even to heathen times, but it was not then used in the service of science, but more in accordance with the instinct of the people. In Sweden there were also several bathing and watering places where a kind of clay massage was given. These watering places existed in ancient times, and an almost supernatural significance was attached to the use of clay, but the science of modern times taught that it was just the massage, i.e., the rubbing itself, that was of such vital importance. At present there were no bathing or watering places in Sweden where massage could not be obtained, and medical gymnastics were often given by the doctors themselves. Miss Tamm then called upon Sister Walborg Nordin, assistant matron at the Sophia Home, Stockholm, to read the paper prepared by a doctor on the committee of that institution.

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to be represented; but they received no reply to their request, a statement concerning which there must, we think, be some misapprehension, as the organizing committee have received no such request. The general trend of the discussion certainly was that the practice of nursing and massage should be kept distinct. This ended the morning session on Wednesday, July 21st.

The Banquet.

Of the many charming reunions in which the visitors to the Congress took part, the banquet held at the Gaiety Restaurant on the evening of Wednesday, July 21st, stands out as the most brilliant and inspiring. The guests were received in the Georgian suite of rooms by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, with the help of Miss Mollett and others, and included all the presidents and official delegates of the affiliated National Councils together with 300 guests.

Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., presided, and honored the members of the International Council of Nurses by wearing his magnificent orders. Upon his arrival the presidents and distinguished guests were presented by Mrs. Fenwick, and as he passed to the banquetting hall, conducting Sister Agnes Karll—the newly-elected president, simply dressed in black, her sweet face flushed with pleasure—one realized that the service of the sick enlists in its ranks the great of heart of every rank and race, irrespective of sex.

Lord Ampthill was supported on right and left by Sister Agnes Karll and Mrs. Fenwick, M. Andre Mesureur, France; Countess A. de Villegas, Belgium; Dr. Lande, Bordeaux; Baroness Mannerheim, Finland; Dr. van Swieten, Belgium; Miss Goodrich, U.S.A.; M. Enjolras, Paris; Miss Snively, Canada; Dr. Bedford Fenwick, Mrs. Henny Tscherning, Denmark; Dr. Boulanger, Belgium; Mrs. Hampton Robb, Dr. Kerr, Miss Tilanus, Holland; Mr. Walter Spencer, Miss Tamm, Sweden; Mr. D'Arcy Power, Dr. Anna Hamilton, Miss Isla Stewart, Dr. Robert Jones, Madame Alphen Salvador, France; Miss Hibbard, Cuba; Mrs. Walter Spencer, Miss Mollett, Miss Huxley, and Mrs. Kildare Treacy.

The 300 guests included many of the leading matrons and others who have helped to build up in this country and abroad the great International Federation of Trained Nurses; and the forceful delegation of 45 German nurses supported with joy the proud position attained by their beloved leader, Agnes Karll.

Many beautiful gowns were worn, and every one, beaming with happiness, looked beautiful in whatever garb they wore. Orders, medals, badges, and national ribbons fluttered over happy hearts, and one at least who looked on realized the splendid energy, keen intelligence, ardent aspirations, noble self-sacrifice and arduous labor which had been poured out like water in the past half century by many who have passed nameless to the shadows to make possible this triumphant gathering of the nurses of the world, possessed as they were by characteristics moulded by knowledge and suffering, and inspired by the noble ambition to serve and save.

The scene during dinner was most gay and animated, the conversation inspired by softly played music. Barriers of language seemed no impediment to the interchange of expressions of goodwill and happiness, and all present

combined to make the occasion one of international gaiety and good comradeship. The chairman expressed himself as greatly surprised and charmed with the bright and impressive scene at which he was the centre of attraction.

At the conclusion of dinner, Lord Ampthill rose and proposed the first toast of the evening.

THE TOASTS.

The King.

Lord Ampthill said: I need not remind you of the many occasions on which His Majesty the King has shown great interest in the work of nurses and all that they do. On two special occasions His Majesty has uttered words of encouragement to nurses. Last year, at the opening of the new offices of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, the King said: "It has now happily long been recognized that in the alleviation of pain and sickness good nursing is of supreme importance, and that it is in the interest of the community that measures should be taken to obtain skilled and efficient nurses in increased numbers, and to procure for them such advantages and prospects as will retain them in their profession."

His Majesty had a close acquaintance with the work of philanthropic institutions, and he was deeply interested in the work of nurses, of which he had given evidence by his personal interest in the present Congress.

The toast of the King was then honored, after which Lord Ampthill proposed as the next toast

The President of the International Council of Nurses and the Presidents of National Councils.

Lord Ampthill said he was unworthy and incompetent to give expression to the sentiments he felt when we were told by a false prophet, who should be nameless, that this great Congress was unrepresentative.

No service which he had rendered to the nursing profession was worthy of mention compared with the years of self-sacrifice of those of whom he had to speak.

He had, however, been asked to undertake this exceedingly pleasant duty. To render due honor to the different presidents, it would be necessary to do so under seven separate heads, but the unity of purpose and harmony of aim of those concerned made it appropriate that they should be classed together.

The President of the German Nurses' Association.

It was extremely pleasant to welcome a lady who had done so much to raise the status of nurses in Germany as the president of the International Council of Nurses. Sister Agnes Karll had devoted herself, her energy, her brains, and her worldly wealth to the service of the nursing profession; she recognized the evils of lack of organization, inadequate standards, and all those things with which we are so familiar, and set herself the task of remedying them. She was the friend and guardian of those who were cast adrift in the change from the religious to the secular system of nursing in Germany. The great and statesmanlike work of which hers had been the directing mind had been the formation of the powerful organization which

had secured from the Government valuable privileges for the nursing profession. He proposed the health of Sister Agnes Karll and her continued success in the noble endeavors to which she was devoting her life. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, their national chorus being sung by the German nurses.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, the founder of the International Council of Nurses, Lord Ampthill said he could tell those present a great deal, for he had had the privilege and great pleasure of working with and for her. He might describe her characteristics as clear thinking and steadfast courage.

Nothing had excited his admiration more than what he had seen of these qualities. She had persisted in her uphill work in spite of insults and slander, from which a lady in her position should have been exempt.

Few public men would have held on under similar circumstances without for a moment flinching or faltering. That Mrs. Bedford Fenwick had done for twenty years. Like all who take the lead in public affairs, she had had to fight vested interests, and had met opposition in an extraordinary degree. They were there to wish her success, and he, for one, most earnestly hoped to see Mrs. Bedford Fenwick triumphant.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF NURSES.

Miss Goodrich, representing our American kinsfolk, was most particularly welcome. There have been times when they have not regarded us with whole-hearted affection, but he could assure Miss Goodrich that at the present time there could not be greater cordiality in our sentiments. We have always felt proud of the great and growing nation of America, and he believed that America felt pride in its connection with this country.

Miss Goodrich brought a message of encouragement. In America the registration battle was won, and registration was in full swing in twenty-four states. It was encouraging to us that the system commended itself to a progressive people like the Americans.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINED NURSES.

We did not need that Miss Snively should tell us of the bond of union which exists between Canada and the Mother Country. Miss Snively had twenty-five years as superintendent of a training school to her credit, and, Lord Ampthill said, he would be surprised if any one said she was not representative in Canada.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DUTCH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

Nothing could be more instructive and valuable to us than to know of the difficulties that exist in other countries. They afforded convincing proof that our own grievances are not imaginary. Miss Tilanus had been working in difficult circumstances, and we were obliged to her for paying us the compliment of a visit.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DANISH COUNCIL OF NURSES.

Mrs. Henny Tscherning had built up a splendidly helpful association in

Denmark. The Danes recognized the advantage to be gained by organization and co-operation, and by affiliation with the International Council of Nurses.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FINNISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

Baroness Mannerheim, who represented Finland, was trained at St. Thomas' Hospital, so her courteous and friendly return to this country was particularly welcome. Lord Ampthill concluded by saying that he had only very briefly referred to the work of these distinguished ladies. He might say he had presented it in tabloid form, but they were more welcome than his feeble words were able to express. We thanked them for the compliment they had paid us in travelling such long distances to be present, and were grateful to them for doing so.

Lord Ampthill's speech was received with loud and prolonged applause.

THE RESPONSE.

Sister Agnes Karll and the presidents of the affiliated National Councils then replied.

Sister Karll expressed her warm thanks to Lord Ampthill for his kind words, and the way in which he had associated her name with the toast. In electing her president of the International Council of Nurses, she knew that the greatest possible honor had been conferred upon her. She wished all success to Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and the British nurses in their struggle for organization; they were winning the fight. She concluded by expressing the hope that she would have the pleasure of welcoming all those present at the next meeting of the Council in Cologne in three years time.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick said that the present was a proud moment when it was remembered that only one decade ago the International Council of Nurses was founded (unrecorded by the press), but with the support of the woman who had shown more courage and kindness in relation to nursing organization than any other matron of a large training school in this country —Isla Stewart. Then it was a shadowy hope; now it was a link between nurses all over the world.

Mrs. Fenwick referred to the previous delightful gatherings which had taken place in Buffalo, Berlin, and Paris, leading up to the delightful meeting which at the end of ten years it was possible to have, at which the leaders of nursing of so many different countries were represented. They had during the Congress heard the echo of what British nurses who were endeavoring to organize their profession had had to bear. She did not think there was one person in the room who was impressed with the opposition, which was indeed a pitiable spectacle. The only feeling of British nurses was one of sorrow that the nurses of the world should have seen it, and that for one hour it should have been possible to imagine that this opposition represented the attitude of British men. They were thankful to their friend, Lord Ampthill, for his words; the real attitude of the British man to the British woman was to be seen that night She could not tell those present what Lord Ampthill had been to British nurses. Women whose influence was only indirect were very helpless, and when a bill for their government was sprung upon British nurses by a noble lord, and they realized that their acquaintance with mem-

bers of the House of Lords was slight, she could not say what it meant to them when Lord Ampthill in the most noble and generous way came forward to help them. In thanking Lord Ampthill for including her name amongst those honored in the toast, she thanked him also for the great and generous part which he had played. Those present had heard "one who shall be nameless" on the previous day; they had that night heard Lord Ampthill. She did not believe there was a doubt in the minds of any one present as to who was in the right.

Miss Goodrich, in responding to the toast, said that sometimes her country had been a little jealous of Great Britain, but it had never ceased to love her. She referred to the demands made upon the trained nurse by describing the visit of a clergyman in search of a nurse to her office. This gentleman said he wanted a nurse of broad personality, who would help to raise the money to carry on the work, though, of course, the right kind of person would not consider money; who would put up drugs and prescribe simple ones: attend at the dispensary and visit in the homes of the poor; she must be willing to get the children ready for school, to do cooking if required, leave the houses clean, and perform the last offices when necessary. A year after the same clergyman called to say that the nurse had met every demand but one. Her health was indifferent and she was breaking down.

Miss Goodrich concluded by saying that she wished she had words strong and eloquent enough to express all that the American delegation felt about the Congress.

Miss Snively said that as the representative of the largest and wealthiest of His Majesty's dominions, she would like to say that Canada had made three attempts to secure state registration, so far unsuccessfully. She wished this country would send them Lord Ampthill, when perhaps the next attempt would result in success. The Canadian delegation could never express all its gratitude for the hospitality and great kindness it had received. Canadians realized the honor of forming part of the British Empire, and knew how much they owed to the Motherland. Canada was the true and loyal daughter of the great and ever glorious British Empire. She heartily thanked Lord Ampthill for the way in which he had connected her name with the toast.

Miss C. J. Tilanus said she was not sufficiently acquainted with the English language to say much. She thanked Lord Ampthill sincerely for his kind words.

Mrs. Tscherning also expressed her thanks for Lord Ampthill's reference to her, of which she felt quite unworthy. The impulse had come to Denmark from Great Britain to form part of this great International Council, and if these impulses did not come from the large to the small countries she feared they would progress but little. She gratefully acknowledged the toast, not on her own behalf, but on that of the Danish Council of Nurses.

Baroness Mannerheim said that a thrill of happiness passed through the nursing world of Finland at the prospect of affiliation with the International Council of Nurses, and she also felt great happiness at being present and amongst so many with whom she was in sympathy. She thanked Lord Ampthill sincerely for all his kindness.

Words fail us to convey to those not present at the banquet an adequate idea of the enthusiasm with which Lord Ampthill's speech and those of the delegates were received. There was never a greater demonstration of the solidarity of the nursing profession, or of the friendliness and mutual appreciation which exists between nurses.

GREETINGS OF THE ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE.

M. Andre Mesureur, who was most cordially received, then rose to convey the greetings of the Assistance Publique of Paris to the International Council of Nurses. He said those present would readily understand the regret of his father, its director, when he found it impossible to be present. To-day the bonds of friendship between the Assistance Publique and Great Britain were drawn closer because pupils from its nursing school were now obtaining an insight into English methods at St. Bartholomew's Hospital under Miss Isla Stewart. It was not without anxiety that the administration saw its pupils leave the Salpêtrière, but they had the comfort of knowing that they were amongst friends in a foreign country. He had now the honor to present to Miss Stewart and to Miss Beatrice Cutler, the assistant matron at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the silver medal of the Assistance Publique of Paris, attached to a gold and white ribbon, as an appreciation of their work. He need not say how much he enjoyed discharging this pleasant duty. Turning to Sister Karll, M. Mesureur said that the Administration Generale of the Assistance Publique desired to show interest in the work of such women as herself. There was a great feeling of cordiality in Paris towards the International Council of Nurses and its work.

Mrs. Hampton Robb said that it was with utter despair she learnt she was to respond to the toast. She asked what she was to speak about, and the reply was, "about two minutes." Those who had attended the Paris Conference in 1907 had never forgotten its inspiration. They had tried not to be envious when they saw over the facade of the new buildings at the Salpêtrière Hospital the words "College for Nurses." It was at present the only one in existence. They had a thrill of pride in the note sounded by Dr. Anna Hamilton in her Thesis on Nursing and that France had men that recognized its importance so quickly and put its precepts into practice.

In coming as a delegate from the United States to this representative Congress, she came straight from the meeting of their National Association to express in words the music written by an American woman, "Hands Across the Sea."

Mme. Alphen Salvador then rose and presented to Mrs. Bedford Fenwick a lovely bouquet of roses from the private nursing schools of Paris, in gratitude for all she had done for the sick, and the nurses of the world through the International Council of Nurses.

Mrs. Fenwick having expressed her thanks for this beautiful gift, Miss Isla Stewart expressed her warm thanks for the honor conferred upon her by the Assistance Publique. She then proposed the last toast of the evening,

THE CHAIRMAN.

Miss Stewart, in proposing the health of the chairman, said that she need

not recapitulate the great positions which Lord Ampthill had held, including those of Governor of Madras and for a time Viceroy of India. He had rowed in the Eton and Oxford University eights, and was a thorough sportsman, which meant that he loved justice and fair play, and when last year he found a group of professional women in sore straits, after due consideration he espoused their cause, and carried the Nurses' Registration Bill triumphantly through the House of Lords without a division. She asked those who were in the Church House on the previous day to look on this picture and on that. British nurses were grateful to Lord Ampthill for all that he had done for them, and were looking to him to do more. With Lord Ampthill as their champion, and Mrs. Bedford Fenwick as second in command, the movement for state registration must ultimately be crowned with success.

Lord Ampthill, who, on rising to reply, received a great ovation, all present rising, while the band played "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," said those present would not disagree if he expressed in a few words his gratitude and deep emotion at the kind spirit in which the toast proposed by Miss Isla Stewart had been received. Public affairs made a man bold and brazen, but on the present occasion he was quite shy. In the position in which he had been placed it was for nurses to command and for him to obey. There was still more work to be done, and he would be proud to resume command, proud to think that he was not considered unworthy to continue the fight. Nothing would make him happier than if he had another opportunity of breaking a lance in the cause of the State Registration of Trained Nurses.

So ended one of the most enjoyable, as also the most memorable, functions connected with our Congress. Never before have distinguished nurses of so many nationalities met together in social intercourse, and the absolute unanimity of thought and purpose which united them is proof of the great future which lies before the Federation of the nurses of the world.

Hospitality.

The weather all through the Congress was charming and added greatly to the success of the social events, which were:

Tuesday, 20th July.—4 p.m.—"The British Journal of Nursing" At Home at the Nursing Exhibition, Caxton Hall; tea, music.

Guests of honor: The Hon. Officers, Delegates and Fraternal Delegates of the International Council of Nurses.

Tea tickets, 1s., to others wishing to be present.

8.30 p.m.—Conversazione, the Dore Gallery, Bond Street W. Music. The presidents of National Councils of Nurses will receive the guests at 8.30 p.m. Tickets, 2s.

Wednesday, 21st July.—4.30 p.m.—Reception at Dorchester House, by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

8 p.m.—Banquet, the Gaiety Restaurant, Strand, the Right Hon. the Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., in the chair. Tickets, 10s., 6d.

Thursday, 22nd July.—4.30 p.m.—Reception at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress.

Evening: Theatres, etc.

Friday, 23rd July.—5 p.m.—Tea at the Irish Village, the International

Imperial Exhibition, Shepherd's Bush. Hostess, the Hon. Albinia Brodrick. By invitation. Visit to the Exhibition.

Saturday, 24th July.—Visit to Windsor Castle and Royal Domain. Special railway tickets, 2s. 6d.

The Relations of Nursing and Medicine.

Miss A. W. Goodrich, R.N., president of the American Federation of Nurses, presided at the afternoon session, and said that, after the beautiful and comprehensive address and papers which had been presented in the morning, little remained for her to say, but she would like to emphasize the fact that it did not matter whether they discussed the problems of those who ministered to the sick in hospitals or in tenement districts, they themselves held the key and the secret. Only those who loved the poor should try to help the poor. Wherever nursing problems were discussed one became more and more impressed with the fact of the need of women in the nursing profession who would consider these problems from the standpoint of the community at large as well as of their profession, and further, that unless nurses had a deep love of their profession, as well as high purpose they could not meet all the demands made upon them.

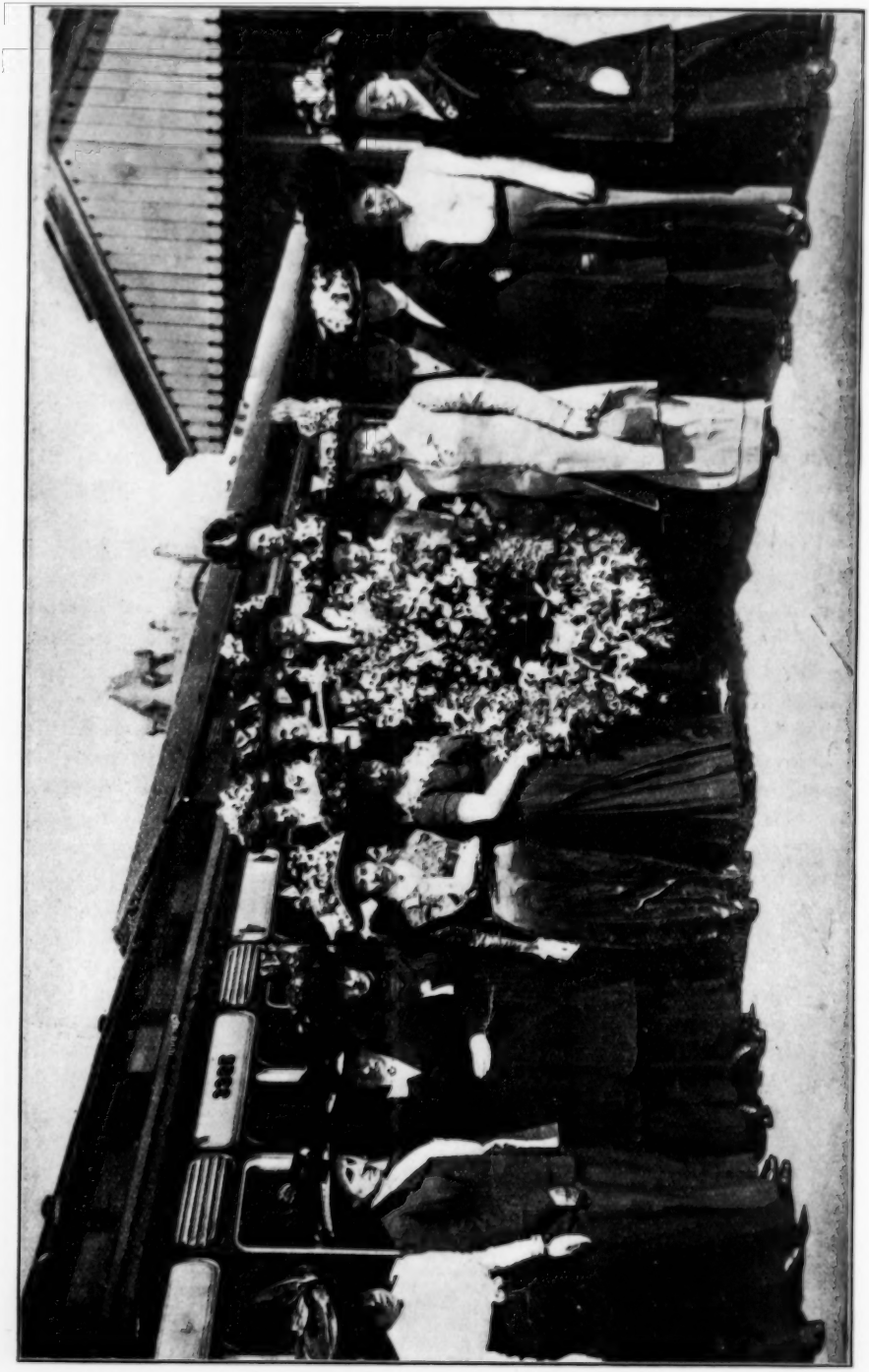
The President of the Session then called on Miss Mollett to present her paper.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE RELATIONS OF THE MEDICAL AND NURSING PROFESSIONS.

Miss Mollett said that no one doubted the existence of a medical profession. Well organized, well equipped, holding a distinct mandate from the public to act on its behalf in all matters connected with disease and health, it enjoyed in a really extraordinary manner the thoroughly well deserved confidence and trust of the public. And the position of the medical professon was based on a sound foundation. It was possible to be peaceful and indifferent enough to pass through life without troubling either a lawyer or a clergyman, but very, very few of us escaped the doctor. He ushered us into the world, he assisted us to leave it, and in the interval he vaccinated us, saw us through measles, scarlet fever, mumps, and the more alarming disorders of our later life. We looked to him to deliver us from the results of our follies and misfortunes. It was to him we turned for relief from pain, for help in the thousand ills that the flesh is heir to No calling was more well established and justly popular with all classes. None more indispensable. What position, then, towards the great masters of the healing art did the nurse hold? What was nursing as a whole to medicine?

Arguing from one point of view it was quite possible to doubt the need of a nursing profession at all. Arguing from another, and from one, she believed, justified by results, it held an exceedingly important position in the treatment of disease.

Miss Mollett dealt with the general principles that govern the relations between the medical and nursing professions. She dwelt upon the fact that while nursing in its simplest form is older than medicine, in fact as old as humanity, it is to medicine we owe the endeavor to deal with disease and



CANADIAN NURSES ON THEIR WAY TO LAY A WREATH ON QUEEN VICTORIA'S GRAVE.

injury from a scientific standpoint. So it is to medicine that the nurse owes the fact that her work is no longer carried out in haphazard fashion, but in obedience to scientific principles. It is to her connection with medicine that she owes further the appreciation of the intellectual side of her work. At the same time Miss Mollett warned nurses against allowing the natural and legitimate interest they must take in the scientific side of their work as assistants of the physicians and surgeons, to obscure from them the fact that no good doctor would wish them to forget that they were first and foremost nurses. A nurse must never forget the old primaeval instinct—old as the nursing instinct of motherhood—of compassion and pity for battered and diseased humanity. Whilst loyally endorsing the voluntary subordination of the nurse to the doctor, she reminded her hearers of the saying: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

The President of the Session said she was sure they had all listened with pleasure to Miss Mollett's interesting and inspiring words. She then called on Dr. Robert Sevestre, assistant physician at the Leicester Infirmary, to present his paper.

The Historical, Scientific, Ethical and Personal Relations of Nursing and Medicine.

Dr. Sevestre said he would like to be amongst the first to congratulate Miss Mollett upon the paper she had just read, and to thank her, not only in his own name, but in the name of the medical profession, for her very courteous remarks concerning it.

Historical Relation.

He proceeded to deal with the historical relation of nursing and medicine which, he said, had been a close and constant one It might be said to be a partnership in which nursing had always been the senior partner; thus Professor Osler in one of his writings mentioned a tradition of Eve nursing her grandson Enoch and instructing his mother, Mahala how to comfort and soothe him, a tradition which might well be believed to be true. An account of the time when women combined the two professions could, Dr. Sevestre said, be found in the histories of medicine, and, "in that charming book, 'A History of Nursing.'" He merely wished to direct attention to this aspect of the subject, for traditions were not only of value in helping to avoid mistakes, but also in forming ideals and inspirations for future efforts.

Scientific Relation.

One of the darkest periods in nursing was in the eighteenth century, and it was only in the last fifty years that nursing had risen to be a profession. The progress had been truly astounding, and one that very few people, even among doctors and nurses, realized or understood. This progress, moreover, was bound to be maintained, for as long as the science of medicine advanced, that of nursing would advance also, and the time could not be far distant when highly skilled nursing would be considered, more generally than at present, a branch of medicine.

In the training for medicine, and, indeed, for any science, keen observation and minute exactness of detail were most essential, and were early inculcated into the student; these very qualities were required in nursing, together with a knowledge of the laws of health, and of the normal functions of the human body obtained in the study of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, subjects in which students of both medicine and nursing should be well grounded.

Dr. Sevestre contended that the need of scientific training for nurses should be more recognized, as its importance was becoming greater day by day. For instance, the majority of operations were completely dependent for their success on the aseptic environment of the patient, which depended on the most minute care and attention on the part of all brought in contact with him in any way.

Again, it was not only in surgical nursing that the scientific spirit was required. Skilled nursing was invaluable, but without keen observation, and trained intelligence to value correctly the facts observed, an early perforation in a case of enteric fever might be overlooked and many precious hours lost.

Sufficient attention was not always paid to this part of a nurse's training, different schools had different standards, and there was no recognized portal of entrance to the nursing profession. The gain would be great if there were a recognized standard of knowledge required as in the case of other professions. Troubles did not arise from increased knowledge, danger lay rather in half knowledge With a closer scientific relationship, a deeper sense of responsibility, greater confidence between doctors and nurses would develop. In the address of the President of the Council the future expansion of nursing was clearly and admirably outlined, inasmuch as the two professions were not only associated in the relief of suffering, but, in the future, would be associated in the maintenance of health. There was all the greater necessity, therefore, for an increase in the standard of training and knowledge.

Ethical Relation.

Dr. Sevestre said that not the least of the advantages that nursing had been to medicine was that the work of medical practitioners had been made easier. The advent of the nurse brought a sense of relief to the doctor, order out of chaos, and soothed and quieted the fretted nerves of patients and friends. Nursing was thus a therapeutic and remedial agent of great value.

The speaker said that to lay down any set of rules for the guidance of the two professions in their relationship to each other would be well nigh impossible. The application of common sense, and that indefinable quality called tact, should solve many so-called ethical difficulties. The two professions were closely allied, everywhere all doors were open to them, they belonged to the privileged classes, but they must not pride themselves too much on this, for the privileges were few and the responsibilities heavy.

Personal Relation.

The personal relationship between doctor and nurse was, on the whole, of the happiest description. This rested on several factors, i.e., a community of interest, a regard for the difficulties and dangers of each other's callings,

a mutual confidence in matters referring to the welfare of the patient, and a mutual respect which increased with experience.

Dr. Sevestre concluded an admirable paper by saying that this great Congress illustrated the fact that nursing was a world-wide profession, following everywhere the same methods, actuated by the same ideals, and seeking the same objects. Of all the professions the same could be said alone of medicine, and he was sure it was the wish of everyone that these relations should be characterized by unity, peace and concord.

The President of the Session said she was quite sure that everyone present must be touched by Dr. Sevestre's beautiful address. It had always seemed to her a most glorious thing that it was not necessary for doctor and nurse to have the same creed, nationality, or color. What bound them together in their relations to one another was that both were working for the same great end. If they could not altogether alleviate suffering, at least they could make the last days of the sufferers as easy as possible.

Sister E. von der Planitz presented a short paper in which she said that the relations between doctor and nurse have been rendered difficult in Germany for two reasons, the excessive submission to doctors of religious Sisters, and the experience of doctors in connection with hospitals managed by religious communities.

She gave as an illustration of the first point the case of a Sister of the educated classes who was dismissed from a Mother-House because she refused to help the doctor on with his goloshes and turn up his trousers, this being regarded as a refusal to obey orders when on duty, and, of the second, that of a doctor who resigned his position in a hospital because, against his stringent orders, the bandage on the head of a patient who had been trephined was changed, and the wound washed with camomile tea, because the Mother Superior would not allow any deviation from the ordinary rule.

At the present day there was still a difficulty in bringing about the right relations between the two professions, because the increasing number of educated nurses made it necessary for the doctors to adopt a different attitude towards them, and many doctors found it inconvenient to be obliged to show a certain amount of consideration and more self-control, and preferred the uneducated nurse, whom they could treat unceremoniously. Among some nurses there was a regrettable lack of dignity, a tendency to flirt, and the endeavor to render personal services in order to incur less severe criticism of their professional inefficiency. The tone of the relations between doctors and nurses in a hospital depended on the personality of the nurses, and of the medical director. If the latter had no respect for womanhood it was generally wanting in his subordinates, and very frequently if a doctor was obviously in the wrong with regard to a sister the medical director would take his part all the same, and the only thing left to the sister was to go.

So long as we had to reckon with a number of average individuals in both professions, and so long as all the power was in the hands of men, these difficulties would exist. When a sister of high personal excellence worked

with a doctor of the same quality the relations were satisfactorily regulated in the most natural way.

It was to be hoped that the growing organization of the sisters might enable them to gain the necessary discipline, and to develop the necessary respect on the part of the doctors.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick said that so long as the profession of medicine was highly organized and disciplined, and that of nursing disorganized and undisciplined, it was very difficult to maintain just relations between the two. She entirely agreed with both Dr. Sevestre's and Miss Mollett's papers, but there were other points to which attention might be drawn. One effort of the rapid and marvellous evolution of medicine in the last thirty years was that it had left the medical student very little time to acquire the practical elements of his work. When she was a probationer, and also a Sister, many of the young members of the medical staff took part in nursing the patients. It was a doctor, and not a Sister, who taught her many of the practical parts of her work. Now there seemed to be a great gap in the training of medical students, yet doctors ought to be taught, and to understand, the elements of nursing, because, as private practitioners, they would have to supervise and be responsible for the nurse's work. As the doctor must have someone to help him who could understand the scientific principles underlying his directions, it was absolutely necessary that the theoretical education of the nurse should be much more thorough. Whilst the pupil nurse needed instruction in elementary anatomy, physiology, hygiene, sanitation, dietetics, therapeutics, and bacteriology, the medical student should be taught the elements of practical nursing. Both could then start fair in private practice. In the medical world etiquette was well defined, but there was no code of ethics regulating the etiquette between the two professions; everything depended upon the personality of the doctor and the nurse who were working together. A doctor might be most considerate, kind, and sympathetic with a nurse, or he might be quite the reverse.

The nursing profession needed a code of ethics, and the organization of the nursing profession should be on much the same lines as that of the medical profession. Nurses should be taught from the moment they entered a hospital that they had a responsibility to the profession as a whole, and not merely to one patient or one hospital. It did not matter whether they stayed in hospital or went elsewhere, their relations to the medical profession should be regulated by definite rules. A medical man would not consult with a quack. But a large number of medical men thought nothing of engaging nursing quacks, and moreover they thought nothing of requiring trained nurses to work with these on terms of equality. For instance, a certificated, three years' trained nurse might be engaged for a case, but it did not follow that the second nurse employed would be properly qualified also. As there was no accepted standard for a trained nurse in this country the well-trained had no redress.

There were relative obligations incumbent on the professions of nursing and medicine, and the advice of the philosopher, quoted by Dr. Sevestre, "what you do not like yourself, do not do to others," was sound.

Therefore, the medical profession, which considered it just to the public to refuse to co-operate with quacks in their own profession, should do more than they had done in the past to protect nurses from having to work with semi-trained and inefficient women on terms of equality.

Unfortunately there were still quite a number of medical men who did not recognize that there was a profession of nursing; they were most kind, courteous, and considerate, but to them the profession, as a profession, did not exist, and they had no desire that it should do so. The chairman of the London Hospital, in giving evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, substantiated his unreasonable opposition to the organization of the profession of nursing by stating that when the King of this country was ill he was not nursed by one who had fulfilled the full complement of three years' training. Apparently it did not appeal to him that the King was thus nursed by a woman who had not received what most English hospitals consider a necessary term of training.

Mrs. Fenwick claimed that the relations between the medical profession and the nursing profession could never be thoroughly satisfactory until nursing, like medicine, was legalized by the state, and their official and ethical relations defined.

Mrs. Hampton Robb said that exactly the same thing had happened in connection with the illness of the late President McKinley, as Mrs. Bedford Fenwick had described. The nurse who attended him had never had a general training, but had only been in a gynaecological hospital.

Miss L. L. Dock said she wished to speak upon a point which was rather difficult to touch upon, perhaps because it was a criticism of the medical profession. She was becoming convinced that, in America at least, they would soon have to appeal as an organized body of women, to the highest medical body in the land to consider whether it was not time for them to establish an ethical provision in their code in regard to the professional right of medical men to have financial, commercial and mercenary interests in nurses' training, which effectually prevented them from looking upon the education of the nurse from a high plane. She believed it was not the case in England for doctors to have such an interest in nurses, and also that in Australia it was not considered ethical for physicians to traffic in the work of nurses. But in Germany they also had this difficulty, and as the nurses of each nation would individually rather hesitate to put themselves on record as criticizing the behavior of their own physicians it would be left to this international body to ask those doctors to desist from the practice on the grounds of its being unprofessional and unethical.

In America it was quite common for physicians to establish what were called training schools in their own private hospitals, run as their private property, for the reason that they could thus get a better grade of woman on more advantageous terms to themselves. They frequently added to this ethical sin by sending these nurses to private duty before they were fully trained, putting them on special cases, and taking their fees, and then, in two years or so, sending them out from the hospital with a diploma given on their own individual initiative. They were sent out thus quite regardless of

their own future fate as workers, or the future fate of the people they are to take care of. In America it had been the hardest trouble in the organization of the nursing profession, and she could assure any medical man present that it had been the greatest trial of American nurses to enter into an armed conflict with the men they would wish only to respect. There were, however, cases where they were not able to respect the men whom they saw deriving benefit from a quack-nursing traffic.

She did not know whether there were other countries where medical men conducted a commerce in nursing to the advantage of their own pockets, but she thought that unless medical men in Germany and America did not before long eradicate this evil, and place something on their code of ethics which would make it known to the medical profession at large that the highest ideals of their profession did not uphold them in making money out of spurious nursing trading, then we should have to make an appeal to them and advise them that this new ethical provision was very badly needed.

Miss Maxwell and Miss Dock had not mentioned the correspondence schools in America, which were carried on by the medical profession. Nurses were being educated through courses and lectures by post, for which the doctors charged large fees. For instance, a fee of fifty guineas was charged for a course of obstetrical training, and those taking it never saw an obstetrical case. That was another unethical thing. In regard to the training of the medical student, some hospitals gave instruction in nursing to the medical men as a complement to their education in the college. They were taught how to prepare an operating room, to cook certain things, how to make certain preparations for surgical and medical appliances, and how to take care of instruments. So many instruments were ruined by medical men who did not receive such instruction that it was felt something of the kind was necessary.

The President of the Session said she was glad Miss Maxwell had brought out the point of the instruction of medical students. In New York they had been very much indebted to her for a great improvement in this direction. She had organized demonstrations in practical work, and her efforts had been very far-reaching.

A Canadian member of the Congress said the medical men of the universities there had requested that the students should be taught all the things which had been mentioned that afternoon, and regular demonstrations took place each session at which the young men were taught the elements of practical nursing.

Miss Ella Wortabet spoke of the different treatment which she had experienced from medical men, both in hospital and in district work. Some were courteous; she thought they took their tone from the matron. Others spoke to her with their hats on. She thought the nursing profession should be dignified and not servile, and that there should be courtesy on both sides.

Miss Isla Stewart said that she was trained at St. Thomas' Hospital, and had been matron of a smallpox hospital, a fever hospital, and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, her experience as a matron amounting to nearly

twenty-five years, and she had never met with discourtesy in the whole course of her official relations with medical men.

Sister Karll said she was very much impressed by an article which appeared in "Nosokomos" some years ago, in which Dr. Bilsma, a Dutch medical man, advocated classes for medical students at which a matron should be the teacher. It was the first time she had ever heard such a suggestion from a medical man. He said that doctors often worked in distant countries where they could get no nursing assistance, and therefore all medical men should be taught the elements of nursing. In Germany this was not done, though one of the largest institutions for teaching professional women had instituted a course to teach medical practitioners invalid cookery, and next winter a course was to be started for nurses.

Sister Karll endorsed Mrs. Bedford Fenwick's remarks about the necessity for organization. Recently a case occurred in which a nurse in one of the largest hospitals in Berlin was badly treated by a young doctor in the ward, in connection with some work which she really had not been ordered to do. The director of the hospital supported the nurse, and the doctor was dismissed, and one of his friends resigned also. But doctors in Germany were so well organized that the nurse had to go in the end, because it transpired that if the doctors left the hospital their union would have prevented other medical men from applying for the posts. One hundred and twenty nurses of that hospital, who did not belong to the German Nurses' Association, applied to it to take up their cause. In self-protection it was absolutely necessary that nurses should organzie.

Miss Christina Forrest said that during many years spent in three h ospitals as nurse and matron, and as superintendent of a large private nursing home, where she had been brought in contact with hundreds of doctors, she could only remember the courtesy and kindness with which she had been treated by them, not did she believe that one per cent. of her large staff of nurses would complain of discourtesy. They constantly reported how good the doctors were in supporting them through difficult times. Personally, if she were in the smallest trouble she went to a doctor to help her out of it.

Mrs. Kildare Treacy spoke of the invariable courtesy she had received from distinguished Irish doctors as the superintendent of a very large private nursing institution in Dublin.

The Hon. Albinia Brodrick emphasized the fact that the professions of medicine and nursing were distinct, and this should be clearly borne in mind by nurses, as it would keep them from interfering in things about which they had no concern. She always found that the more enlightened the doctor the more he realized that the professions were distinct. Nurses did not pretend to diagnose or to take the doctor's place. If they did they would be quacks. But it also seemed to her that the nursing profession was not a humbler nor a simpler one than the doctor's—it was a different one. She respected the medical profession. Medicine and nursing were a co-operation in which medicine was the senior partner. Nurses were constantly learning from medical men, but they should not expect instruction from them on nursing matters that they should have had in their own schools, and the instruction there received should be augmented by observation and experience; but they

could not expect the medical man to take up his time in teaching nurses their work. Medicine and nursing were so intimately connected that it was impossible to dissociate them. They must go hand in hand, and provided each of them was aiming at the highest there would be no strained relations.

The President of the Session said that the case of the two professions was really that of the lock and the key. She felt such a great admiration for the medical profession, and such a deep love for her own, that she was impelled to add these few words. She had always found the greater the man the greater the woman. The greater the humility the greater the courtesy.

The session closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Goodrich for presiding, proposed by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick.—*From the British Journal of Nursing.*

Letter on Behalf of Miss Nightingale, O.M.

The first act of Sister Agnes Karll when elected President of the International Council of Nurses was to send its greetings and assurances of grateful devotion to Miss Florence Nightingale. The following letter, received by the president from Mr. Shore Nightingale, was read by her to the Congress at the morning session on Friday, July 23rd, and gave much pleasure to the Congress:

1, Devonshire Place, Portland Place, W., 22nd July, 1909.

Dear Madam,—I write on behalf of my cousin, Miss Florence Nightingale, to thank you for your very gratifying letter of greeting to her from the International Council of Nurses.

I am sure you will regret as much as I do that her great age and infirm health prevent her from giving you her personal thanks for the warm approval of her work which the Council have been good enough to send through you.

I am, dear madam,

Yours faithfully,

L. H. Shore Nightingale.

Sister Agnes Karll,
President, International Council of Nurses.

THE NURSING EXHIBITION.

Large Hall, Caxton Hall.

Nurses' Practical Exhibits.

TABLE I.

Maternity Nursing Exhibit.

ORGANIZED BY ST. JOHN'S HOUSE NURSES' LEAGUE.

Organizing Committee—Nurses Davis, Frisby, K. Walker, Collins, Waugh, and Richardson.

Principal Exhibits.—Model of mother's bed and bedding. Baby's cot, bedding, and basket. Specially designed nightdress and jacket for mother. Binders. Flannel petticoat to be worn during labor. Pulley. Breast support. Baby's monthly gown, petticoat, and long flannel. Baby's vests. Flannel binders. Pilches. Selvyt mackintosh apron. Flannel apron. Dolls dressed in indoor and outdoor uniform of St. John's House.

Queen Charlotte's Hospital.—Special bed bath. Doll dressed as the babies are dressed at Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, Lambeth.—Incubator. Doll dressed in garments specially made for premature infant.

The Aberdeen Maternity Hospital.—District nurse's appliances, bag and basket complete.

The Hackney Maternity Hospital and Nursing Institution.—Doll dressed as Salvation Army nurse.

Messrs. W. H. Bailey and Son, 38, Oxford Street, W.—Model of maternity bed, with baby's cot attached.

Medical Supply Association, 228, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—All necessary nursing requisites.

Messrs. Southall Bros. and Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.—Complete accouchement set. Two miniature accouchement sheets.

TABLE II.

Dressings and Appliances used in Nursing Injuries and Diseases of the Head.

ORGANIZED BY THE LEICESTER INFIRMARY NURSES' LEAGUE.

Hospitals Sending Exhibits.

Leicester Infirmary, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Royal Eye Hospital (Southwark), Central London Ear and Throat Hospital, Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary, Royal Infirmary (Sheffield), Midland Eye Hospital (Birmingham), Royal Hants County Hospital, District Nurses' Home (Hunslet, Leeds), Brighton Throat and Ear Hospital.

EXHIBITS.

For the Eye.—Ophthalmic dressing box. Appliances for sterilizing dressings and instruments. Appliances for applying ointments and lotions. Materials for making, and instruments for applying styles. Undine with stand (for irrigation of the eye). Ointment and instrument stand and trays. Artificial leech. District nurse's opthalmic case. Appliances for hot and cold treatment. Appliances for treatment of ophthalmic neonatorum.

For the Nose and Mouth.—Snares threaded with wire. Nasal feed apparatus. Appliances used in nursing cleft palate and hare lip. Tongue cloths. Splints and bandages for jaw. Lights for examining the throat. Throat sprays. Appliances used for tracheotomy.

For the Ear and Head.—Cocaine syringe. Ear caps. Pneumatic ear cushion. Ear probes, plugs, and bandages.

Included in Other Sections.—Boots for surgeon's use, designed by Miss A. Sellar, member M.L.I.N.L. Abdominal binder. Handkerchief bag for patient's use. Amputation retractors (linen). Mortuary quilt.

TABLE III.

Nursing Appliances in Wards and Operation Rooms.

ORGANIZED BY ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL NURSES' LEAGUE.

Private operation box, Miss Marcon. Overdressings used by Mr. C. B. Lockwood, F.R.C.S., Sister Lucas. Special splints, Sister Lucas. Appliances

for fractures, Sister Henry. Head fixture for tracheotomy case, Sister Radcliffe. Straps for fixing child in bed, Sister John. Abdominal bandages, Sister Martha. Old appliances and pewters and prints, Sister Mark. Reproduction of old pictures in St. Bart.'s, Sisters Faith and Rahere. Dolls dressed as sister, staff nurse, and probationer, Sisters Henry, Luke, and Casualty.

TABLE IV.

Irish Exhibit.

ORGANIZED BY THE IRISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

Organizing Committee: Miss MacDonnell, R.R.C., Miss Reeves (Lady Supt. Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital), Miss Sutton (Lady Supt. St. Vincent's Hospital), Miss Crowther (Lady Supt. St. Patrick's Home, Q.V.J.I.), Miss Egan (Lady Supt. the Coombe Hospital), and Miss Carson Rae (Lady Supt. Cork Street Hospital, Dublin).

PRINCIPAL EXHIBITS.

Nursing appliances in use at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Miss Ramsden (Lady Supt.). Bed rest and hot water dish, designed and exhibited by Miss M. Huxley. Special bandages, etc., in use at the Adelaide Hospital, Miss Pate (Lady Supt.). Bed rest, designed and exhibited by Miss Reidy, matron, Drogheda Memorial Hospital, Curragh Camp. Sterilizer for instruments; improvements suggested by members of the staff of the Coombe Hospital, Dublin; exhibited by Miss Egan (Lady Supt.). Exhibit by Miss L. V. Haughton, Lady Supt., Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin. Dolls in uniform, and badges of about thirty Irish hospitals.

TABLE V.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITS.

Exhibit by German Nurses' Association, including groups from two children's institutions. The Army Nurses' uniform (by permission of the Minister of State for War).

Exhibit from the Gisela Hospital, Munich. Exhibit by Miss van Lanschot Hubrecht, secretary Dutch Nurses' Association.

Doll in the costume of "La Source" Training School, Switzerland.

Four dolls dressed in the nursing uniform of the "Assistance Publique," Paris. The head nurses and the Salpetrière's pupil in full dress and in hospital uniform, with special caps of each grade in the Paris hospitals. Sent by the pupils of the Nursing School of the "Assistance Publique" at the Salpetrière Hospital, Paris.

Exhibits from Bordeaux, Berne, Basle, Amsterdam, and New York will be found in the District Nursing Section, room 15. Box with every requisite for school nursing in ante-room No. 1, is sent by the pupils at the Salpetrière Nursing School.

TABLE VI.

Nursing Literature, Orders, Medals, Badges and Brassards.

ARRANGED BY THE REGISTERED NURSES' SOCIETY.

1. Books written by trained nurses.
2. The official organs of National Councils affiliated to the International

Council of Nurses, "The British Journal of Nursing" (United Kingdom), "Unterm Lazaruskreuz" (Germany), "The American Journal of Nursing" (United States of America).

3. Official organs of Organized Societies of Nurses.
4. *Orders.*—Royal Red Cross and Greek Red Cross.
5. *Medals* awarded by hospitals and institutions.
6. *Badges.*—Nurses' Societies and Nurses' Leagues.
7. *Brassards.*

NURSES' PRACTICAL EXHIBITS.

Annexes.

Ante-Room No. 1 (through the Large Hall).

I.

London Missionary School of Medicine Exhibit.

(Kindly lent by the Committee and Dr. E. A. Neatby, hon. secretary.)

Model cots, fitted by Sister Marian Rumball.

1. Case of hyperpyrexia, showing use of ice for reducing temperature.
2. Model of extension for hip disease (old style).
3. Case of burns of head and arms.
4. Model of cradle for suspension of fractured leg.
5. Model of splint for flexion after tenotomy.
6. Model of extension for spinal caries.
7. Case of diphtheria, showing tracheotomy tube inserted, steam kettle, and curtains.
8. Brain case, showing use of Leiter's tubes.
9. Heart case, showing use of Southey's tubes.
10. Model of apparatus for giving hot air treatment in bed.
11. Model showing application of Bryant's splint for hip disease.
12. Model showing method of treating fracture of the thigh in an infant.

Various models showing first aid and finished bandaging.

Typical temperature charts, malarial diagrams, etc.

II.

School Nursing Exhibit.

In charge of Miss H. L. Pearse, Superintendent of School Nurses under the London County Council, and of the School Nurses' League.

Papers and reports showing methods and result of school work, charts of school epidemics, model baby room, model cot.

Box containing every requisite for school nursing. Sent by the pupils of the Nursing School of the "Assistance Publique" at the Salpetrière Hospital, Paris.

ANTE-ROOM No. 2.

Mortuary Exhibit.

Arranged by Miss Greenstreet, late Sister of Mark Ward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

Bier and pall, mortuary lights, Prie Dieu, models, small altar and fittings, small travelling communion set, A. R. Mowbray and Co., 34 Great Castle

Street, W. Mortuary linen, Miss E. M. Jones, Matron Royal Infirmary, Liverpool. Children's bier, with linen and pall, Miss G. Payne, matron, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C. Adult pall, Miss Phillips, matron, Hostel of St. Luke, Nottingham Place, W. Linen and pall, Miss C. Hoadley, matron, London Homoeopathic Hospital, W.C. Linen and pall, matron, Seacroft Hospital, near Leeds. Children's pall, St. Albans, Holborn.

ROOM XV (First Floor).

DISTRICT NURSING SECTION.

Organized by the Lady Hermione Blackwood, Queen's Nurse; Miss C. C. du Santoy, County Superintendent for Somerset, Q.V.J.I.; and Miss E. L. C. Eden. Central Organizer: Nurses' Social Union.

The frieze in this room is painted by Miss Platt. The lines of the design are made by a bandage showing a reef knot, clove hitch, spica, etc. The bandage is dropped by an old Gamp, and the other end taken up and applied by Queen's Nurses, who are shown attending to childhood, youth, and old age.

PRINCIPAL EXHIBITS.

Extension model, staff of Carnforth Lodge, Hammersmith. Packet of dressings done up for sale to patients, Miss Bullock. Medicine cupboard, etc., Ranyard Nurses. Stump cap, Miss Loane. Carrying chair, irrigating syphon, sterilizer, Miss Hadden, Q.V.J.I. Hoop cradle, paper ear trumpet, paper blanket, meat safe costing 4½d., etc., Nurses' Social Union. Basket to keep water hot, aluminum district case, mosquito hat, glove and shoe for rheumatic cases, etc., Miss E. L. C. Eden. Home-made cupboard for baby clothes, etc., Bedford Hospital Guild. Steam tent, Miss Vaughan, Westminster District Nursing Association. Model bed for lying-in cases, handy bed rest, invented by District Nurse, potato squeezer used for fomentations, etc., Midwives' Inst. Sterilizers, district bag, Queen's uniform (Scotland), water-color paintings, etc., Miss Cowper, superintendent Scottish Branch Q.V.J.I. Bag and appliances used at Nurses' Settlement, New York, Miss Hitchcock. Model of bed from tree trunks for helpless cases, restraining sheet, straight jacket, etc., Miss Elston, Tondu Hospital, Bordeaux. Pads filled with linseed husks, Red Cross Training School for Nurses at Berne. Bed rest and mattress with frame for mackintosh, Miss C. J. Tilanus, Amsterdam. First aid and transport expedients, made by Instructor Humel of the Samaritan Association, Basle. Cuban baby's layette, photographs, doll, etc., Miss Hibbard, Cuba.

Dolls showing costumes of those who have nursed the poor in their own homes, Sister of Charity, Plague Attendant, Monk and Nun of Nursing Order, etc.

Model of Irish cabin. Lady Hermione Blackwood's model, showing village maternity case "before and after" the advent of the certified midwife.

Model of one-room town dwelling before and after the advent of the Queen's Nurse.

Photographs, books and leaflets, and many other interesting and useful exhibits.

Miss G. Heales, for over two years superintendent of the Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort, Sask., resigned her position, July 15th. Before leaving, a farewell reception was tendered her at the residence of Mr. G. B. Johnston, when a handsome gold watch, suitably engraved, together with the following testimonial, was presented to Miss Heales:

Miss G. E. Heales, first lady superintendent of the Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort:

Dear Miss Heales,—On the eve of your departure from Melfort, and the close of your connection with our hospital, we have much pleasure in presenting you with this testimonial, as a small memento of how greatly your services have been appreciated by us, and it is with feelings of sorrow that we realize this is the last opportunity of meeting you as lady superintendent.

From the time of opening our hospital to the public, in February, 1907, to the present, you have been its guiding spirit, and we feel that it is principally owing to your untiring energy, good management and care that the institution has been so successful.

The good wishes of the board as a whole and individually will follow you in your course through life, and wishing you much happiness in the future, we remain, your obedient servants, G. B. Johnston, president; S. J. Greenwood, vice-president; Reginald Beatty, secretary-treasurer; E. J. Crawford, R. G. Wood, A. E. Wild, W. Clift, G. B. Jameson, J. Hatton, A. E. Code, W. D. Brown, F. C. Whitehouse, directors.

Miss Hammond, for over four years superintendent of the Victorian Hospital, Shoal Lake, Man., resigned her position there August 24th. On August 23rd, the directors and a number of Miss Hammond's other friends met at the residence of Mr. W. A. Findlay to bid her farewell. An interesting musical programme was given, after which Mr. Ingersoll, on behalf of the citizens of Shoal Lake, presented Miss Hammond with a very dainty Limoges five o'clock tea set, in white and gold, a dozen silver tea spoons and sugar tongs, together with the following testimonial:

Dear Miss Hammond,—It was with regret that we as citizens of Shoal Lake learned that you had resigned the matronship of the Victorian Hospital

and intended to depart from our midst. During your stay here, our hospital has abundantly flourished, due in a very large degree to your ability and splendid skill as chief nurse. Not only within its walls, but in our homes as well have you been ready to give the work and care so needed and so valued in times of need. We desire you to know that the citizens of our village and community have appreciated what you have been to us, and regret that the time has come to part with you.

May we ask you to accept the accompanying gift as a very slight token of our regard and as a memento of your stay in this place?

W. A. Findlay, A. J. Fraser, Jas. Macdonald, A. Leishman, M. C. Vibert, E. E. Speer, W. W. Ingersoll, Mrs. Lawson, Clara Fraser.

A post-graduate course in district nursing—four months—is given at one of the three training centres of the Order, at Ottawa, Montreal, or Toronto. For full information, apply to the Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset Street, Ottawa, to the Montreal District Superintendent, 76 Mackay Street, Montreal, or to the Toronto District Superintendent, 206 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Many positions requiring nurses with superior qualifications and marked executive ability are filled from the ranks of the Victorian Order nurses every year.

The Guild of Saint Barnabas

CANADIAN DISTRICT

MONTREAL—St. John Evangelist, first Tuesday, Holy Communion at M.G.H., 6.15 a.m. Second Tuesday, Guild Service or Social Meeting, 4 p.m. Third Tuesday, Guild Service at St. John's, 6.15 p.m. Last Tuesday Holy Communion at R.V.H., 6.15 p.m.

District Chaplain—Rev. Arthur French, 158 Mance Street.
District Superior—Miss Stikeman, 216 Drummond Street.

OTTAWA—The Cathedral, First Monday.
Chaplain—Rev. Canon Kitson, the Rectory.
Local Superior—Miss L. C. Wicksteed, 494 Albert Street.

TORONTO—St. James' Cathedral Rectory, last Friday, 8 p.m.
Chaplain—Rev. Canon Edward A. Welch, St. James' Cathedral Rectory.
Local Superior—Mrs. Welch.
Secretary—Miss Maud Roger, 5 Howland Ave.

IT is time surely, that we heard the last of the unjust, ungenerous objection urged against Religious Guilds, that they imply a profession of superior goodness. We join a Guild, not because we are holier than other people who do not, but simply because we desire to be better than we are. God has touched our hearts with some discontent at our spiritual poverty, with some hope of nobler, more abundant life. A golden vision has shewn itself by glimpses to us, a vision beautiful exceedingly, of the possibilities of Christian life, of Christian work, of the life and work of a Christian nurse. Sympathy in a common aim, common hopes, common fears, have drawn us together, We join hands and invoke upon our venture the guidance and the blessing of our Sovereign Lord and Master, Jesus Christ.

From "The Origin, Aims and Methods of the Guild."

My Scallop Shell of Quiet

GIVE me my scallop-shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to walk upon,
My scrip of joy, immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory, hope's true gage;
And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.

Blood must be my body's balmer;
No other balm will there be given:
Whilst my soul like quiet palmer
Travelleth toward the land of Heaven:
My soul will be a-dry before,
But, after, it will thirst no more.

—*Sir Walter Raleigh*

Beliefs which give Life

¶ Now and then there is a case in which I am paid little, or, as I am glad to say, nothing at all. One nurse to whom I appeal may in such a case decline to accept lessened wages; another is glad to share with me a noble privilege, and then I know what manner of helper God has given me, and am pretty certain not to forget it. But not to be paid is not in itself a virtue. There is an impression that the unpaid nursing of the religious orders of any of the churches must be the best nursing. I do not so believe; but have you anything to learn from these lives? I am as certain as I can be of anything, that the nurse who adds to training and to disciplined sense of duty the reinforcing value of beliefs which give life, and life more abundantly, has won a new and higher class of motives.

—*S. Weir Mitchell*

The Canadian Nurse

VOL. V. TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1909 No. 10

Editorial

THE QUINQUENNIAL CONGRESS.

We have but one regret in connection with the Congress and that is that, being a monthly magazine, The Canadian Nurse has not more space to give to a full account of the proceedings of the Conference more especially. But we are sure our readers will profit much by what we are able to publish. "The British Journal of Nursing" truly says:

"The Congress has proved once more the great necessity for, and the widespread influence which may be exerted by, a professional journal; secondly, the results which can be achieved by professional co-operation; thirdly, the significance of organization which is purely professional in its nature; and, fourthly, the results which may be expected from such international co-operation.

"The great lesson for nurses is that, without this journal, this international gathering could not have been held, and, therefore, that the possibilities for good, which this Congress has demonstrated, demand an absolutely independent professional journal to voice the views and wishes of trained nurses, to co-ordinate their efforts, and to focus their united strength."

THE NURSE AS CITIZEN.

Most of the papers presented at the Congress will bear reading a second time. But this is especially true of Lady Helen Munro Ferguson's address on "The Nurse as a Citizen." It was statesmanlike in its scope and prevision, wide in its sympathies and practical in its grasp of the situation. The distinguished speaker has inherited no small share of the greatness of thought characteristic of her ancestors, and of the eloquence of her father, Canada's friend, the late great Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

THE LONDON MEETING.

The Association of Canadian Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses had what was probably the best annual meeting in the history of the Association at the Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario. The kind hospitality, the excellent programme, and the splendid executive work of Miss Stanley and all her assistants were beyond all praise, and placed the Association under a deep debt of gratitude to them. The following editorial from the London Free Press will be read with interest and appreciation:

"The citizens of London cordially welcome the women superintendents of the hospitals of the United States and Canada, who have gathered here for their annual convention. Theirs is a noble calling, and one which carries

heavy responsibilities in the faithful discharge of which they are conferring a blessing upon humanity. They have the satisfaction of knowing, too, that there can be no suggestion that their work is outside the sphere and mission of their sex. They are doing what men are not qualified to do, and are safe from their jealous reproaches.

The story of the development of the nursing profession and its elevation to the plane of dignity and appreciation which it now occupies, is a modern romance. Just as the popular notion of a hospital has been revolutionized in recent years, so has the conception of nursing as a vocation since the days if Dickens' caricatures, with the result that it now attracts the most refined and cultivated women.

"It is to be hoped the delegates will be pleased with London and its hospitality, and that they will profit by the interchange of ideas, and return with fresh inspiration for their splendid work."

A MESSAGE FROM THE KING TO CANADIAN NURSES.

The president of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, Miss M. A. Snively, had the honor of receiving the following letter from Lord Knollys. The letter speaks for itself, and no Canadian nurse will fail to receive with loyal appreciation the message of His Majesty or to remember the signal honor granted by the King to the profession in Canada:

Buckingham Palace, 27th July, 1909.

Madam,—I am commanded by the King to thank you and the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses for their address.

His Majesty has had great pleasure in giving them permission to visit the Mausoleum at Frogmore, and he is much touched by the words you make use of in your communication in regard to Queen Victoria.

I am, madam,

Your obedient servant,

KNOLLYS.

POST-GRADUATE WORK.

We would again direct the attention of our readers to the opportunities which Teachers College in Columbia University of New York offers to the nursing profession. The following is a brief official statement of it:

The Department of Hospital Economy offers during the year 1909-10 the following opportunities to graduate nurses of the requisite qualifications:

Courses of study and practice designed to prepare them for teaching and supervision in training schools for nurses.

Courses of study and practical work leading toward hospital administration.

A combination of certain courses of study in the college and in the school of philanthropy, together with practical work in the Henry Street Nurses' Settlement, and in a selected district of the Charity Organziation Society.

A preparatory course for nursing of one academic year of eight months, directly connected with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, in preparation for two subsequent years of practical training, to candidates of suitable qualifications.

Registration for this year begins September 15th and closes September 21st; session opens September 22nd.

For further information, apply to the Director of the Department of Hospital Economy, Teachers College.

THE FIRST CANADIAN NURSE.

Born in 1606 in Nogent-le-Roi, in France, the first Canadian nurse came to Canada with M. Maisonneuve and his forty men, having been assured by her spiritual advisers in Paris that her vocation lay in the work of a nurse in Canada. She was then thirty-four years of age, and as Mme. de Bullion had given 42,000 livres to establish a hospital on the Island of Montreal, all those interested in the new colony realized that a good superintendent for the hospital was the first necessity, and Mlle. Mance, with the courage of her soldier ancestors, came out to Canada for this purpose. Several times she returned to France, but these were only short visits. Her work in Canada was her life. She died in Montreal in 1673, and her heart, enclosed in a crystal case, was preserved in the convent chapel. A monument to her has just been unveiled. It stands opposite to the entrance to the Hospital Hotel-Dieu.

Editorial Notes

England.

The King and Queen at Manchester.—Manchester Royal Infirmary, a great new hospital, has been honored by the King and Queen, who formally opened it in July. They were received by the nurses, who were arranged in two long lines, through which their Majesties passed, and as they passed the nurses gave the Pension Fund salute, raising the right hand above the head. The Nursing Mirror says: "At the wards the Queen drew a cord which pulled aside a curtain showing her name on the door, and the King did the same in his ward. Sister French, who has been at the Infirmary for twenty-nine years, was in charge of Queen Alexandra ward, and Sister Reid, who has been in the institution for twenty-five years, was in charge of King Edward VII ward. The Queen spoke to every patient and gave a bunch of flowers to each, and the King also took notice of many."

Great Britain.

Royal Red Cross.—The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross being conferred upon the following members of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service: Head Sister Miss Evangelina E. Harte, Head Sister Miss Florence H. Porter, Nursing Sister Miss Robina Falconer. Miss Evangelina E. Harte was trained at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and joined the Q.A.R.N.N. Service in 1893.

Official Department

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The Canadian Permanent Army Medical Service (Nursing Branch).

The Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.—President, Miss Brent, Superintendent Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Secretary, Mrs. House, Superintendent City Hospital, Hamilton.

The Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.—President, Miss Snively, Toronto General Hospital; Sec.-Treas., Miss Shaw, General Hospital, Montreal.

The Association of Hospital Superintendents of Canada.—President, Mr. H. E. Webster, secretary Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; Secretary, Dr. J. N. E. Brown, Medical Supt. General Hospital, Toronto.

The Canadian Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Baikie, 25 Lorne Ave., Montreal; Cor. Secretary, Miss Colley, 133 Hutchison Street, Montreal.

The Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses.—President, Mrs. Bruce Hill; Secretary, Miss Isabel Gauld, 375 Langside St.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.—President, Mrs. Currie, 175 College St.; Cor. Secretary, Miss Edith Hargrave, 146 Winchester St.

The Victorian Order of Nurses.—Miss Mackenzie, Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset St., Ottawa.

The Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses.

The Brockville Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Margaret Carson; Sec.-Treas., Mrs. V. A. Lott.

The Collingwood G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss G. Morrison; Secretary, Miss J. E. Carr.

The Calgary Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Rutherford, 506 4th St. West.; Secretary, Miss Dewar, 824 8th Ave. West.

The Edmonton Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Mitchell, Supt. Isolation Hospital; Secretary, Mrs. Manson, 630 Sixth St., Edmonton.

The Ottawa Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. H. C. Church, 81 First Avenue, Ottawa; Secretary, Miss Nellie E. Slack, 189 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

The Fergus Royal Alexandra Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Pauline Martignoni, Supt. of Nurses, Royal Alexandra Hospital; Sec.-Treas., Miss Trout, Harriston.

The Galt General Hospital Alumnae Assosciation.—President, Mrs. Wardlaw; Secretary, Miss Adair.

The Guelph General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. A. Anderson; Cor. Secy., Miss J. E. Anderson.

The Hamilton City Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Coleman; Cor. Secy., Miss Aitken.

The London Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Hannah; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Armstrong, care Mrs. Judge, Dorchester.

The Kingston General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. Tilley, 228 Johnston St., Kingston; Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Nicol.

The Montreal General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. K. H. Brock; Cor. Secy., Miss Ethel Brown.

The Montreal Royal Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Grant; Secretary, Mrs. Edward Roberts, 135 Colonial Ave., Montreal.

The Ottawa Lady Stanley Institute Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. C. T. Ballantyne; Secy.-Treas., Miss M. K. Gallaher.

The St. Catharines G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Association.—Secretary, Miss E. M. Elliott.

The Nova Scotia Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Pemberton, "Restholm," Halifax; Secretary, Miss Kirke, Supt. Victoria General Hospital, Halifax.

The Toronto Central Registry of Graduate Nurses.—Registrar, Mrs. Downey, 554 College St.

The Toronto General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Bowerman, 349 Sherbourne St.; Cor. Secy., Miss Ida L. Burkholder, 728 Spadina Ave.

The Toronto Grace Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. Macquoid; Secretary, Miss Smith, 9 Pembroke St.

The Toronto Graduate Nurses' Club.—President, Miss Bowerman, 349 Sherbourne St.; Secretary, Miss Minnie Christie, 19 Classic Ave.

The Toronto Hospital for Sick Children Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Barnard, 608 Church St.; Cor. Secy., Miss B. Goodhall, 666 Euclid Avenue.

The Toronto Riverdale Isolation Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Mathieson, Supt. Riverdale Isolation Hospital; Secretary, Miss Muriel Gale, Riverdale Isolation Hospital.

The Toronto St. Michael's Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Power, 9 Pembroke St.; Secretary, Miss O'Mara, 9 Pembroke St.

The Toronto Western Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. McConnell; Cor. Secy., Miss Butchart, 19 Oxford St.

The Winnipeg General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Johns, Winnipeg General Hospital; Secy.-Treas., Miss Hood, 367 Langside Street.

The Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. W. F. Salsbury, 1340 Barnaby St.; Secretary, Miss Ruth Judge, General Hospital, Vancouver.

The Vancouver General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Roycroft, 1036 Haro Street, Vancouver; Secretary, Miss Jessie Hart, 2240 Westminster Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

The Victoria Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Keast, Carberry Gardens; Secretary, Miss Ethel Morrison, 1442 Elford St., Victoria.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

President—Lucy Bowerman, 349 Sherbourne St.
First Vice-President—Ida Beam, 728 Spadina Ave.
Second Vice-President—Annie Hartley, T.G.H.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Feeney, 44 Willcocks St.
Corresponding Secretary—Ida L. Burkholder, 728 Spadina.
Treasurer—Marion E. Hall, 18 Earl St.
Board of Directors—A. J. Scott, Grace Hospital; M. Tweedie, 53 Langley Ave.; Edith Hargraves, 146 Winchester St.

Conveners of Committees:
Sick Visiting—Elizabeth Field, 505 Sherbourne St.
Registration—M. E. Christie, 19 Classic Ave.
Programme—Mrs. Feeney, 44 Willcocks St.
Social and Lookout—Miss Richardson, 551 Sherbourne St.
Press—S. Caroline Ross, 1 Selby St.
Central Registry—Miss Kate Snodgrass, 644 Spadina Ave.; H. Fralick, 728 Spadina Ave.
Canadian Nurse Representative—Miss Lennox, 107 Bedford Road.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, TORONTO.

For the year ending October 15th, 1908.

*Officers for 1908-09: Miss Barnard, President; Miss A. Clarke, 1st Vice-*President; Miss L. Adams, 2nd Vice-President; Miss A. Robertson, Recording Secretary; Miss B. Goodhall, Corresponding Secretary; Miss M. Wilson Treasurer; Miss M. Gray, 505 Sherbourne St., Secretary for "Invalid Cookery"; Misses M. Haley, E. Jamieson and M. Ellrington, Directors; Miss J. Hamilton, 608 Church St., Convener of General Business Committee; Miss Sales, Miss McQuaig and Miss J. Gray.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Postings and Transfers.

Sisters.

Miss M. O'C. McCreery, to Military Hospital, Cottonera, Malta, from Military Hospital, Valletta.

Staff Nurses.

Miss M. A. Wilson Green to the Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, from the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank, London.

Miss A. C. W. Teevan, to Military Hospital, Chatham, from Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot.

Miss N. R. McNeil, to Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, from Military Hospital, Chatham.

Miss M. H. Graham, to Military Hospital, Colchester, from Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot.

Miss K. A. Broade, to Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, from Military Hospital, Colchester.

Appointments Confirmed.

Staff Nurses.—Miss E. B. Levay, Miss S. F. Davies, Miss E. C. E. Lindsay, Miss M. Kearney, Miss E. D. Lang, Miss M. A. Roe.

C. H. KEER,
Matron-in-Chief, Q.A.I.M.N.S.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLINGWOOD GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Officers for 1908-09: Hon. President, Miss Morton; President, Miss G. Morrison; First Vice-President, Miss P. J. Cottrill; Second Vice-President, Miss Ella Baker; Secretary, Miss J. E. Carr; Assistant-Secretary, Miss E. M. Dawson; Treasurer, Miss M. M. Redmond.

Sick Visiting Committee: Miss Moore, Miss Robinson, Miss G. Morton. Miss Klinck.

The meetings are held on the last Thursday of the month at 3 p.m. in the board room of the hospital.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS—ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

General Order 70—May, 1909.

Army Medical Corps.

Nursing Sister Miss Edith Wagstaff is permitted to retire.
29th April, 1909.

THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

Officers 1909-10.

President—Mrs. Currie.
First Vice-President—Miss E. Deyman, Hamilton.
Second Vice-President—Miss H. Hollingworth, St. Catharines.
Treasurer—Miss Mary Gray.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Stewart.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Edith Hargrave.

Board of Directors—Miss Brent, Miss Matheson, Miss Potts, Miss Muldrew, Miss Barnard, Miss Neilson, Miss McNeill, Miss Jameson, Miss Wardell, Miss Donnelly, Miss Rogers, Miss Kennedy, Miss Irvine.

The treasurer of the G. N. A. O. wishes to thank the members who have so quickly responded to the requests sent out for fees. It is hoped that all

fees will be paid soon. The fee is always due at the annual meeting held May 22nd each year.

The addresses are wanted of the following members: Miss C. Creighton, graduate Western Hospital; Miss Edith Shaw, graduate Toronto General.

The Executive Committee met on Wednesday, Sept. 22nd, at 8 p.m. at the house of the president, Mrs. Currie, who occupied the chair. The treasurer, Miss Mary Gray, who was unable to be present, sent a most encouraging financial report, showing $224.24 in the bank, and no liabilities. There are still a number of unpaid dues and it is hoped that members in arrears will attend to the matter without delay.

The Executive Committee is anxious to get to work on the programme for the winter, and with that end in view appointed conveners for the various committees as follows: Revision of Constitution and By-Laws, Miss Muldrew; Legislation, Miss Brent; Publication and Press, Miss Stewart. The following ladies were appointed as representatives to the Local Council of Women: Miss Neilson, Miss Wardell, Miss Irvine and Miss Smith.

It is felt that in order to help those interested in state registration of nurses to a better understanding of the subject, and also to awaken the interest of those who care not at all, the matter must be brought before those concerned, viz., the public, the physicians and the nurses. In order to do this, literature bearing on the subject will be sent out, and it is hoped that the G. N. A. O. will be able to send a nurse to talk on the matter in different parts of the province. Also, a considerable amount of home missionary work lies right at our own doors in Toronto, because very few of the nurses graduating annually from our hospitals become members of the G. N. A. O. or know or care anything of its existence. This is a matter in which the alumnae associations can help, and some of them are doing excellent work. Then let each nurse who feels that she is not thoroughly enlightened on the subject read up and get familiar with what registration means, and then when the time comes to again bring our bill before the legislature each one will have a clear working knowledge of the matter, instead of a vague idea that everybody says it is good, and that therefore it must be so.

N.B.—Application forms for membership in the G. N. A. O. may be had on application to the secretary, Julia Stewart, Rec. Sec. G. N. A. O., 12 Selby St., Toronto.

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Hospitals and Nurses

The many friends of Miss Meiklejohn, of Ottawa, will be glad to learn that her health is now much improved.

Mr. Robert Borthwick announces the marriage of his daughter, Margaret Selena, to Dr. Eugene Boykin Elder, on Saturday, September 18th, 1909, at Toronto, Canada. Will be at home after October 1st, Macon, Georgia.

Miss Jean Edgar, graduate of the Hamilton City Hospital, has been appointed night superintendent of the Hospital for Sich Children, Toronto.

Miss Beatrice Rumsey, graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, has been appointed operating room nurse at the S. C. H., Toronto.

Miss Louise Doble, S. C. H., has been appointed superintendent of Dr. Lockwood's sanitarium in New York City.

A delightful evening was spent at the home of Mrs. McPherson, 15 Selby St., on Friday, September 17th, when the members of the Alumnae Association of the Toronto General Hospital and a few of Miss Bowerman's intimate friends gave her a linen shower. After a pleasant hour of social intercourse, Miss Snively rose and in her own happy way, expressed to Miss Bowerman the congratulations and good wishes of those present. Then the bride-to-be was literally deluged with parcels from an umbrella which was gracefully raised over her by Miss Marguerite McPherson. Miss Bowerman in reply expressed her thanks and said that she was still ready to help in all the nurses' plans and would always be a nurse. After refreshments were served, all enjoyed seeing the useful and pretty gifts, and thus a very happy evening was brought to a close, all feeling grateful to the hostess for this opportunity of friendly intercourse.

Miss Janet Cameron, of Mabou, has severed her connection with St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, where during the past seven years she has been engaged as matron and superintendent. Miss Cameron is a daughter of Dr. Hugh Cameron, who for many years represented Inverness county in the federal and local parliaments and who has retired into private life honored and respected. On July 30th the medical and nursing staff of the hospital assembled in the parlors of the Nurses' Residence to say good-bye to Miss Cameron. Dr. William MacKay, of Reserve Mines, was in the chair and Dr. Bissett of Port Morien, made an interesting address on behalf of the nursing staff and presented the guest of the evening with a purse of gold. The address read in part as follows: "Great as was the courage, perseverance and foresight of the men who, eight years ago, pioneered the movement to erect a hospital, and through whose efforts the noble institution became a fact, the proposition that confronted you as its first superintendent, of guiding its destiny through the first years of its career, was hardly less beset with difficulties or less difficult of achievement. The prejudices that always exist among people untaught and unlearned in the merits of hospital treatment were not absent in this community, and, consequently, you had not only to

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keep the nursing and management of the hospital up to a high degree of efficiency, but you had also to exercise a great deal of tact and forbearance and charity. That you have been eminently successful finds abundant proof in the general harmony and good feeling with which all ranks and classes of people in this part of the province now regard St. Joseph's Hospital. It was a great work you undertook; it is a great work you have accomplished. It is worthy of you. St. Joseph's Hospital has grown in size and importance to rank as second in the province, and a great deal of surgical work was accomplished. We always had the most implicit confidence in your ability and resourcefulness as a nurse, and in your painstaking devotion to everything that came within the scope of your calling. We are glad you have been connected with the hospital. Permit us to refer to the kindly relations that always existed between you and the medical staff, and we ask you to accept the accompanying purse as slight token of our regard and be assured that wherever your future field of labor will be, you carry with you the best wishes of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital. Signed: Medical staff—R. A. H. McKeen, Wm. McKay, M. Dodd, S. J. McLellan, G. H. Murphy, M. D. Morrison, E. O. McDonald, M. T. Sullivan, H. L. Haszard, F. W. Green, W. J. Egan, E. E. Bissett, K. A. McCuish.

Miss Elizabeth Campbell Gordon, formerly superintendent of the Pueblo Hospital, and Mr. Edward Archibold Jones were quietly married at 4.30 o'clock on August 19th at the residence of Dr. William F. Rich, 203 West Ninth Street, Pueblo. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. R. S. Gray. Miss Gordon is a daughter of the late Adam Gordon, member of the House of Commons, Toronto. Mr. Jones is a well-known business man of Pueblo, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Jones will be at home at 717 West 15th St., Pueblo, Colorado, after September 1st. Mrs. Jones has many warm friends in Canada who wish her great happiness, and only regret that her home is far away from most of them.

Miss Janet M. MacEachern has resigned her position as superintendent of Moncton, N.B., Hospital, to take effect September 8th, 1909. Miss Sophie G. MacDonald has been appointed by the board of directors to succeed her. Miss MacDonald is a graduate of St. John's Hospital, Lowell, Mass., class '07.

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Mack Training School for Nurses, St. Catharines, Ontario, was held in the Nurses' Residence on August 25th and was most successful. The attendance was the largest on record and many of the graduates were present from distant parts of Canada and the United States. The following officers were elected for 1909-10: President—Miss L. Luck, St. Catharines; 1st Vice-President—Mrs. R. L. Dunn, St. Catharines; 2nd Vice-President—Mrs. Arthur Rykert, Dundas; Secretary-Treasurer—Miss E. Elliott, St. Catharines; Executive Committee—The Misses Maggie and Tessie Laughlin, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; M. Murdie and L. Lymburner, Niagara Falls, Ont.; M. Thompson, Merritton; J. Wallace, L. Good and L. Gilmore, St. Catharines, and Mrs. James Parnell. Delegates to the Ontario Graduate Nurses' Association—Miss L. Lymburner, Niagara Falls, Ont., and Miss E. Elliott, St. Catharines. Auditors—Miss E.

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Roberts, Stratford; Miss M. Kelman, Newmarket. The Misses McGowan, Lewis and Smith were accepted as new members. Miss Elliott gave an interesting report of the annual meeting of the Association of Canadian Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses held in Ottawa in October, 1908, and Mrs. Parnell presented an excellent report of the Ontario Graduate Nurses' Association meeting in Toronto in May, 1909. The rest of the afternoon was occupied with the general discussion, open to all present, of matters of importance to the nursing profession, the association being afterwards entertained at tea by the superintendent of the St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital, Miss Hollingworth. The evening was spent in social enjoyment and was rendered memorable by two presentations of great interest. Miss Hollingworth, on behalf of the nurses, presented to Miss Helen Trotter a case of sterling silver spoons, on the occasion of her approaching marriage to Mr. L. Croley, of New York City. Then on behalf of the graduate nurses, near and far, Mrs. Parnell, the retiring president of the association, presented Miss Hollingworth with a handsome set of English china on the occasion of her approaching marriage to Mr. D. Hamilton, of Beatrice, Muskoka. Miss Hollingworth and Miss Trotter, who were both taken by surprise by these tokens of kindly affection, expressed their appreciation, and the evening was brought to a close by the serving of light refreshments, and many kind leave-takings.

We deeply regret to announce the death of one of the most constant, loyal and interested friends of The Canadian Nurse—Miss Mary Martin, a graduate of Grace Hospital, Toronto, who passed away at her home in Shrigley on August 29th. For years she had made a brave fight against ill-health, never giving up hope until two or three days before the end, and travelling all the long way home from Atlantic City little more than a month before her death. Indeed, she went on with her professional duties whenever the condition of her health permitted it, and many of our readers who may have read with interest an article in our pages entitled "The Nurse Her Own Patient," cannot fail to have admired the truly brave and thoughtful spirit which inspired every word of the article. Miss Martin helped the Editorial Board by frequently writing to them, and it is with a sense of personal loss that we offer to her family and friends our sincere and respectful sympathy in their bereavement.

Miss Mulrooney, formerly head nurse in the Ottawa Isolation Hospital, has entered a suit for $2,000 damages against the Board of Health of Ottawa. Miss Mulrooney was head nurse of the scarlet fever ward and contracted diphtheria in the discharge of her duty. Her health has been seriously impaired.

The Moncton General Hospital of Moncton, N.B., has held its first graduating exercises for the Training School for Nurses, and judged by the large attendance, the excellence of the speeches and the interesting accounts in the local press, it was an unqualified success in every way. The exercises were held in Castle Hall, which was crowded. Music added to the enjoyment of the occasion, and the speeches were most interesting. His Worship Mayor

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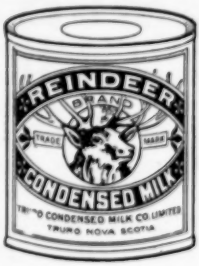

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Willett presided, having on his right Mr. Fred W. Summer, president of the Hospital Board, and on his left, Dr. J. D. Ross, the father of the hospital movement in Moncton, and who was selected to represent the medical men of the city and county at the important exercises. Surrounding the platform were members of the Hospital Board and the nursing staff, about fifteen in number, with Miss McEachern, the retiring superintendent, at their head. Members of the Hospital Board present included ex-presidents J. M. Ross and J. S. Rayworth, secretary H. F. Hamilton, treasurer J. H. Harris, ex-treasurer A. H. Jones, James Doyle and J. A. Geary. Mayor Willett opened the programme with an address on the hospital movement in Moncton, giving a sketch of the institution from the time it was started in the almshouse building down to the present day. He referred to the first matron, Miss Margaret Grant, who had done such good work, considering the accommodation and facilities, and also paid a tribute to her successors, Miss McGee and Miss McEachern. The Moncton hospital had been particularly fortunate in securing matrons who took such deep interest in the institution and worked so faithfully for its success. To the matrons, Miss Grant and Miss McEachern especially, great credit must be given for the success that had been achieved in hospital work. His Worship referred to the work of the secretary of the Hospital Board, Mr. H. F. Hamilton, to whom was due the highest credit for the success of the institution. Mr. A. H. Jones, the former treasurer, had also been an energetic officer for a number of years, and was still a member of the board.

Dr. J. D. Ross was next called upon. These proceedings, he said, marked another milestone in the history of the hospital, and he considered it an honor to represent the medical men at these exercises. He addressed a few words to the graduates, saying they had chosen a responsible profession, but yet an honorable one. He spoke of the need of exercising patience and discretion in the work of the nurse, and passed on to say that our hospital is not yet finished. A great many things were needed and it would not be long before we would want the building enlarged. Dr. Ross, on behalf of the medical men, expressed his thanks to every one, everywhere, who had done anything for the hospital, and in this connection he spoke of the good work done by the late Father Meahan to break down the prejudice against the hospital.

Mr. F. W. Sumner, president of the Hospital Board, who was next called upon to present the diplomas to the graduate nurses, made a short address, in which he ably presented the claims of the hospital for the support of the people. He considered it a duty for every one to look around and hunt up the sick and see that they had proper care. He thought the Moncton hospital had been very successful and had done a good work. To-day it was in a flourishing condition, and in this connection he spoke of the work of the Ladies' Aid, who had promised them $1,000 but had given them $2,000. Mr. Sumner then referred to the object of the gathering, namely to present diplomas to two graduates. He said he was very pleased to see the interest taken by the citizens and he hoped they would continue to manifest their interest in an institution that was doing so much good. He said he had pleasure in presenting diplomas to Miss Alena R. McMasters and Miss Lillian Barnes, who were the first to graduate from the training home.

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The diplomas having been presented, Mrs. Hendricks, wife of Colonel Hendricks, U. S. consul, on behalf of her husband and herself, presented the two young ladies with pretty bouquets of flowers.

President Sumner was then called upon to make a presentation to Miss McEachern, the retiring superintendent. After speaking of the regret felt by the board in losing Miss McEachern, Mr. Sumner read an address expressing appreciation of her work and regret at her resignation. The address concludes thus:

"Since assuming charge you have seen the institution increase its sphere of usefulness, and we gladly bear witness that much of the success of the work has been due to your vigilance, constant care and desire to maintain the high standard of the hospital. You organized and have successfully carried on the Training School for Nurses, and we rejoice to know that before leaving you have had the pleasure of seeing several young ladies graduate with credit from the school

"We will always remember the pleasant relations that existed between the trustees and yourself as superintendent of the Moncton Hospital.

"Signed on behalf of the trustees of the Moncton Hospital. F. W. Sumner, president; H. F. Hamilton, secretary.

"Moncton, N.B., September, 1909."

The address was accompanied by a writing desk and chair of mission wood.

One of the best holidays of the season was enjoyed by six of the nurses from the Winnipeg General Hospital. The party was Miss Mathison, assistant superintendent, Miss Sandford, night superintendent, and the Misses Reid, Hamilton, Wilkins and Frost. They went to the Pacific coast and Seattle, stopping for a short visit at Banff and Field. The trip took three weeks and two days and was delightful.

On the occasion of Miss Snively's return from England on the evening of the 28th of August, the nurses of the Toronto General Hospital Training School had arranged for a delightful reception in honor of her homecoming. The residence was decorated on the outside with magic lanterns and inside with flowers and vines, and the programme, which was strictly "home talent," was not only highly creditable, but extremely enjoyable, and consisted of both vocal and instrumental music. In response to the expressed wish of the nurses, Miss Snively gave a short but interesting account of the opening of the Congress in London, the welcome received by the Canadian delegation, the visit to Frogmore and the King's letter of appreciation. This delightful evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem and "Auld Lang Syne."

Miss M. Ard Mackenzie, chief lady superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses, visited Swan River Hospital in her official capacity, August 14th to 16th. At a special meeting of the Women's Hospital Aid Society held at the home of Mrs. S. R. Wright for the purpose of meeting Miss Mackenzie she delighted those present by giving a short sketch of the V. O. N., speaking of the different branches and phases of the work.

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On the occasion of Mrs. Mounsey leaving the V. O. Cottage Hospital at Swan River, Man., prior to her marriage, the directors of the hospital held a reception to which the public were invited, a large crowd being present. The first part of the evening was pleasantly spent introducing Miss Offord, the new lady superintendent. Refreshments were then served, followed by an excellent musical programme interspersed by short addresses, after which Mrs. Mounsey was asked to come forward and was presented with a case of solid silver knives, forks and spoons, accompanied by an address.

"Dear Mrs. Mounsey,—Some six years ago when we discussed the advisability of having a branch of the Victorian Order hospitals established in Swan River, it was thought that though we were moving in a right direction, we were undertaking a large responsibility in assuming the maintenance of the same; and we well remember that at one of our first meetings, during the course of the discussion it was said that the success of the hospital depended on the loyalty of the people and the tact and ability of the lady superintendent. After these years have passed, we are pleased to be able to say that the hospital still holds a very important place in the hearts of the people, and we have no hesitation in saying it is largely due to your kindliness in dealing with those who have come under your care and in your ability in the general supervision and management of the work. * * * *

"It is with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction that we speak of your relations with the board of directors. You have constantly kept in mind the numerous difficulties we have had to cope with, and we have always felt that your requests have had due regard to the comfort of your patients and the finances of the Board.

"It is with the deepest regret that we contemplate your removal from the management of our hospital; but we are very grateful that you are still to be in our midst, and we feel sure that your interest in the hospital will not diminish, and that we will still have the benefit of your valued help and advice. We have much pleasure in asking you to accept this small gift as a mark of the appreciation with which we look upon you and your work.

"Signed on behalf of the past and present members of the Board: R. G. Taylor, president; T. M. McEachern, secretary-treasurer.

"Swan River, Man., May 3rd, 1909."

Mrs. Mounsey was also the recipient of a handsome gold necklace set with pearls from the Women's Hospital Aid Society. The society was entertained at the home of Mrs. S. R. Wright, the president. The presentation was made by Mrs. Beatty. Miss Brown, the secretary, read an address which says in part:

"Many are the ways in which you have endeared yourself to us. Your thrifty, careful management has won our admiration. Your tender care of the suffering, your ready sympathy, bright encouragement and acts of kindness have won our love. Your unselfish devotion to your duties will ever be an inspiration. * * * We beg you to accept this little gift, not for its intrinsic value, not as a measure of our love, but as a small token of the high place you hold in our hearts. Signed on behalf of the Ladies' Hospital Aid Society. Margaret M. Wright, president; Jean Brown, secretary.

"Swan River, Man., April 15, 1909."

Miss Emma Beall, a graduate of Kingston General Hospital, is to have charge of the newly opened hospital of Dr. Ross (Montreal General Hospital) at Bow Island, Alta.

MARRIAGES.

Semple-Carleton.—At Avening, Ont., Sept. 1st, 1909, Miss Esther M. Carleton (graduate of Guelph General Hospital class '04) to Mr. W. C. Semple of Earlton, Ont.

Sims-Mounsey.—At Stony Mountain, Man., on June 30th, by the Rev. David Ross of Winnipeg, Mrs. Christina S. Mounsey, graduate T. G. H., to William H. Sims of Swan River, Man.

DEATH.

Martin.—At Shrigley, Ontario, on Friday, August 27th, 1909, Mary Martin, graduate nurse of Grace Hospital, Toronto. Funeral from the family residence, Shrigley, on August 29th at 12 o'clock to Badjeros Cemetery.

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